

Irregular Verbs

Infinitive	Past	Past Participle	Infinitive	Past	Past Participle
be	was/were	been	let	let	let
bear	bore	born(e)	light	lit	lit
beat	beat	beaten	lose	lost	lost
become	became	become	make	made	made
begin	began	begun	mean	meant	meant
bite	bit	bitten	meet	met	met
blow	blew	blown	pay	paid	paid
break	broke	broken	put	put	put
bring	brought	brought	read	read	read
build	built	built	ride	rode	ridden
burn	burnt, burned	burnt, burned	ring	rang	rung
burst	burst	burst	rise	rose	risen
buy	bought	bought	run	ran	run
can	could	been able to	say	said	said
catch	caught	caught	see	saw	seen
choose	chose	chosen	sell	sold	sold
come	came	come	send	sent	sent
cost	cost	cost	set	set	set
cut	cut	cut	sew	sewed	sewn
deal	dealt	dealt	shake	shook	shaken
dig	dug	dug	shine	shone	shone
do	did	done	shoot	shot	shot
draw	drew	drawn	show	showed	shown
dream	dreamt, dreamed	dreamt, dreamed	shrink	shrank	shrunk
drink	drank	drunk	shut	shut	shut
drive	drove	driven	sing	sang	sung
eat	ate	eaten	sink	sank	sunk
fall	fell	fallen	sit	sat	sat
feed	fed	fed	sleep	slept	slept
feel	felt	felt	smell	smelt, smelled	smelt, smelled
fight	fought	fought	speak	spoke	spoken
find	found	found	spell	spelt, spelled	spelt, spelled
fly	flew	flown	spend	spent	spent
forbid	forbade	forbidden	spill	spilt, spilled	spilt, spilled
forget	forgot	forgotten	spread	spread	spread
forgive	forgave	forgiven	stand	stood	stood
freeze	froze	frozen	steal	stole	stolen
get	got	got	stick	stuck	stuck
give	gave	given	sting	stung	stung
go	went	gone	swear	swore	sworn
grow	grew	grown	sweep	swept	swept
hang	hung, hanged	hung, hanged	swim	swam	swum
have	had	had	take	took	taken
hear	heard	heard	teach	taught	taught
hide	hid	hidden	tear	tore	torn
hit	hit	hit	tell	told	told
hold	held	held	think	thought	thought
hurt	hurt	hurt	throw	threw	thrown
keep	kept	kept	understand	understood	understood
know	knew	known	wake	woke	woken
lead	led	led	wear	wore	worn
learn	learnt, learned	learnt, learned	win	won	won
leave	left	left	write	wrote	written
lend	lent	lent			

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Irregular Verbs

Vocabulary

1 Match the responses.

- 1 Hello!
- 2 How are you?
- 3 What's your name?
- 4 Where are you from?
- 5 How old are you?
- 6 Who is this?

- A I'm fine, thanks.
- B I'm from London.
- C Hi!
- D This is my friend, Tina.
- E John.
- F I'm sixteen years old.

2 Write the nationality for each country.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 Spain | 6 Brazil |
| 2 Britain | 7 Canada |
| 3 Greece | 8 France |
| 4 Poland | 9 Germany |
| 5 Italy | 10 Turkey |

3 Write as in the example.

- 1 $10 + 11 = 21$ ► *ten plus eleven equals twenty-one*
- 2 $20 + 12 = 32$
- 3 $30 + 13 = 43$
- 4 $40 + 14 = 54$
- 5 $50 + 15 = 65$
- 6 $60 + 16 = 76$
- 7 $70 + 17 = 87$
- 8 $180 + 18 = 198$
- 9 $1000 + 200 = 1200$

Grammar

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb to be.

- 1 Mary from Britain.
- 2 John French. He Canadian.
- 3 Jane from France?
- 4 How old you?
- 5 They my friends.
- 6 I from Spain.
- 7 Paul and Kate sixteen years old?
- 8 Mike and I brothers.
- 9 We German. We Polish.
- 10 London the capital city of England?

5 Read the text below and fill in the gaps with the verb to be.

My favourite actor 1) Gael Garcia Bernal. He 2) from Mexico. His eyes 3) blue and his hair 4) dark. He 5) handsome but he 6) very tall. His sister's name 7) Tamara and his brother's name 8) Dario. His parents 9) actors too!

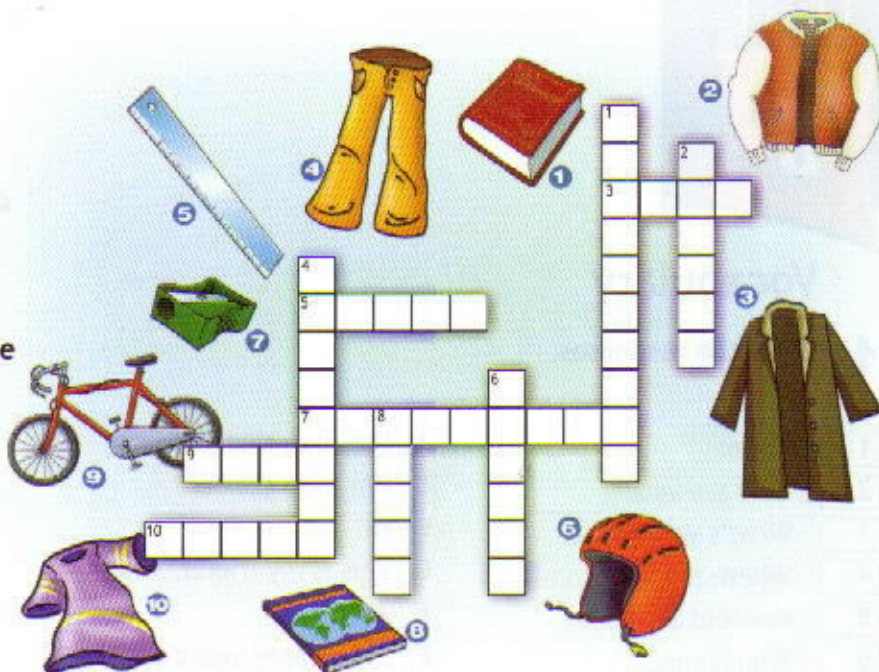
Gael 10) very popular because he's a good actor. *The Motorcycle Diaries* is one of his most famous films. "In this film I 11) Ernesto Che Guevara," says Gael. His favourite actor 12) Javier Bardem and his favourite sport 13) football.



Vocabulary

1 Complete the crossword puzzle using the words below.

ruler dictionary
trousers atlas coat
jacket bike helmet
sharpener dress



Grammar

2 a or an? Write.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1 atlas | 6 orange |
| 2 skirt | 7 dictionary |
| 3 pencil | 8 coat |
| 4 helmet | 9 apple |
| 5 rubber | 10 bike |

3 Form the plural of the words below and put them in the correct box.

jacket atlas dictionary knife person
sharpener helmet dress box baby
man child tooth shelf scarf

-s	..... .....
-es	..... .....
-ies	..... .....
-ves	..... .....
Irregular	..... .....

4 Write sentences as in the example.

- This is a ball. ► *These are balls.*
- Those are bikes. ► *That is a bike.*
- That is a man.
- This is a schoolbag.
- These are chairs.
- Those are clocks.
- Those are scarves.

5 Circle the correct word.

- This is Jane. She/He is from Britain.
- Sara/Sara's sister is Kate.
- His/Him favourite sport is soccer.
- This is Jake. He is mine/my pet dog.
- Look at her/hers. She is very tall!
- Sue and Jack are cousins. Them/They are ten.

6 Complete the sentences. Use possessive 's or '.

- This is Mary. Ann is her sister.
Ann is ► *Mary's sister.*
- This is Tony. This is his bike.
This is
- Look at the girls. These are their hats.
These are
- Look at the men. These are their coats.
These are
- This is Rosa. Ann and Sue are her friends.
Rosa is

Vocabulary

- 1 Find eight words related to household objects.

A	T	S	P	I	L	L	O	W
H	I	V	A	S	E	L	A	M
C	U	P	B	O	A	R	D	S
B	E	K	S	H	O	W	E	R
G	E	P	L	A	M	P	V	E
C	U	S	H	I	O	N	S	A
W	A	R	D	R	O	B	E	D
B	A	Z	S	I	N	K	E	N

- 2 Think of your house. Where would you find each object? Complete the spidergrams.

sofa wardrobe armchair washbasin
bookcase sink fridge desk
bed cooker coffee table bath
cupboards toilet cushions shower

bedroom

living room

bathroom

kitchen

Grammar

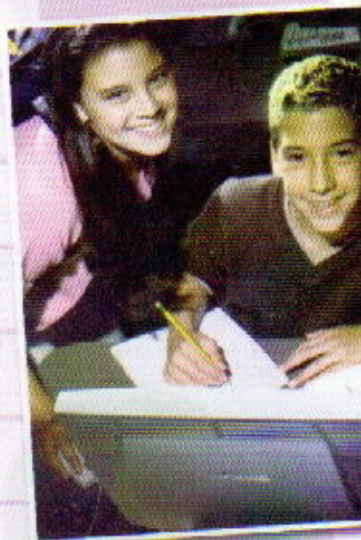
- 3 Answer the questions using the correct preposition.



- 1 A: Where is the bed?
B: the window.
2 A: Where are the pillows?
B: the bed.
3 A: Where are the flowers?
B: the vase.
4 A: Where are the slippers?
B: the bed.

- 4 Look at the picture. What has/hasn't each person got? Complete the sentences. Use *have got* in the correct form.

- 1 Jane
brown eyes.
2 Tony
fair hair.
3 Jane
a pen.
4 They
a computer.
5 Tony
a pencil.
6 Tony
glasses.
7 Jane and Tony
skateboards.



Vocabulary

1 Match the words to create the correct pair.

- 1 grandfather
- 2 mother
- 3 brother
- 4 daughter
- 5 uncle
- 6 wife

- A son
- B husband
- C grandmother
- D father
- E sister
- F aunt

2 Read the text. Label the people in the family tree.

Hi! I'm Lisa. I'm sixteen years old. My parents are John and Sue. I have one brother. His name is Michael and he is fourteen years old. My grandparents are Bill and Maria. I also have a pet dog. His name is Rocky and he is four years old.



Listening

3 Listen to a girl talking about herself and fill in the factfile.

Name:	Caroline 1)
Age:	2) years old
From:	3) , Germany
Family:	dad, mum, a sister and two 4)
Favourite colours:	5) &

Grammar

4 Fill in the gaps (1-4) with question words. Match the questions to the correct response (A-D).

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1) old is Mark? | A David. |
| 2) is Rosa from? | B I'm fine, thanks. |
| 3) are you? | C He's 18 years old. |
| 4) 's your name? | D She's from Madrid. |

5 Put the words in the correct order.

- 1 are / How old / you?
.....
- 2 friend / Ann / my / is
.....
- 3 Tony / bicycle / a / hasn't got
.....
- 4 Pedro / His / is / name
.....
- 5 Charlie / brothers / my / and / are / Steve
.....

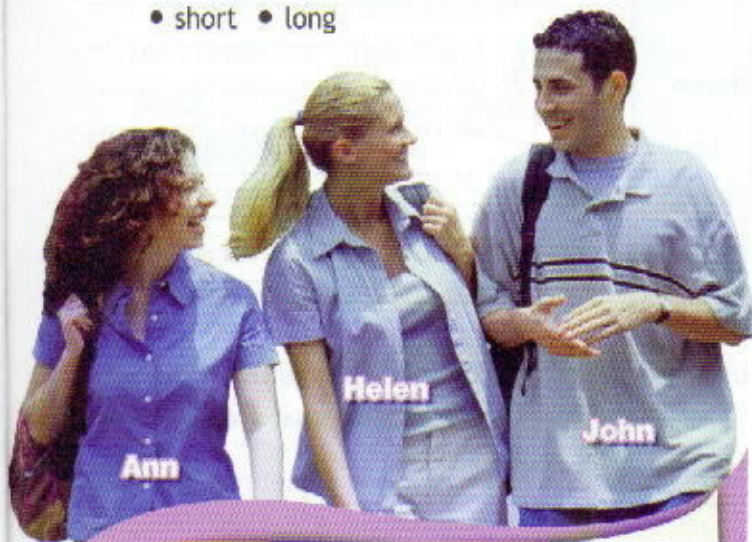
Vocabulary

1 Match the phrases.

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1 ☐ learn | A the Net |
| 2 ☐ go | B a DVD |
| 3 ☐ surf | C foreign languages |
| 4 ☐ play | D friends |
| 5 ☐ watch | E computer games |
| 6 ☐ hang out with | F to the library |

2 Read the text and fill in the gaps with the words in the list.

- slim • curly • polite • funny
- plump • tall • fair • clever
- short • long



John, Helen and Ann are friends. John is 1) with 2) brown hair. John makes everyone laugh. He's very 3) Helen and Ann have got 4) hair. Ann's hair is 5) Helen's hair is 6) She isn't 7) She is 8)

They are all good students because they are 9) All their classmates like them because they are very 10) too.

Grammar

3 Write the third person singular.

- do • kiss • cry • speak • teach • play
- watch • study • wash • like • solve

-s	
-es	
-ies	

4 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple.

- Ben (like) mysteries.
- Adam (not speak) English.
- Helen and her mother (go) shopping on Saturdays.
- Ann (not have) long hair.
- John (not/drive) a car.
- They (watch) a DVD in the evening.
- They (not/play) tennis.
- Steve (like) eating pizza at weekends.

5 Write questions using the present simple. Then answer them as in the example.

- Paul / learn / foreign / languages? (✓)

► Does Paul learn foreign languages?
Yes, he does.

- Jane / like / burgers? (X)

.....

- they / read magazines? (✓)

.....

- Ann / surf the Net? (✓)

.....

- Helen and John / play the guitar? (X)

.....

Vocabulary

1 Complete the text with the correct phrase.

My mum is a busy bee! She never sits still. In the morning

she always 1)



and 2)



Then she 3)

4)



or 5)



After that she 6)



or

7)



She always 8)



dinner

and when we finish, she 9)



2 Complete the sentences with the correct verb. Use the present simple.

- clear • set • cut • cook • take • walk
- make • tidy

- 1 Jonathan always his bed.
- 2 you the table after dinner?
- 3 Helen never the grass.
- 4 His father hardly ever dinner.
- 5 you always the dog?
- 6 Steve sometimes the rubbish out.
- 7 Pete usually the table before dinner?
- 8 I always my desk after I finish my homework.

Grammar

3 Look at Ben's daily routine. Match the bubbles with the correct adverb of frequency and answer the questions as in the example.

How often does Ben ...

- 1 ☒ b wake up late? (never)
- 2 ☐ make his bed? (sometimes)
- 3 ☐ have breakfast? (often)
- 4 ☐ walk to school? (usually)
- 5 ☐ do his homework in the evening? (always)

- | | |
|---|------|
| a | 50% |
| b | 0% |
| c | 100% |
| d | 25% |
| e | 75% |

1 ☒ Ben never wakes up late.

- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

4 Fill in the text with the adverbs of frequency that are true for you.

- never • sometimes • often
- usually • always

- 1) make breakfast.
- 2) make my bed.
- 3) take out the rubbish.
- 4) walk the dog.
- 5) water the plants.
- 6) go to the library.
- 7) go shopping.
- 8) play computer games.

UNIT 1c

Vocabulary

- 1 Put the days of the week in the correct order.



- 2 Think of a typical Tuesday. Complete the table with the activities you do.

do homework get up early go to school
have breakfast have lunch surf the Net
watch TV have dinner chat online
play sports go to bed

in the morning	..... .....
in the afternoon	..... .....
in the evening	..... .....

Now write:

- In the morning, ► *I get up early. I have*
- In the afternoon, I
- In the evening, I
- I usually go to bed at

Writing

- 3 Join the sentences with the connectors in brackets.

- He wakes up late. He watches TV. (and)
► *He wakes up late and watches TV.*
- She cooks dinner. She sets the table. (or)
.....
- We watch a DVD. We go to the cinema. (or)
.....
- They walk to school. They take the bus. (or)
.....
- He waters the plants. He walks the dog. (and)
.....

- 4 Fill in *and* or *or*.

When the weather is bad, I don't go out. I stay in 1) my friends often come round. We usually surf the Net 2) play computer games. We never play sports 3) go shopping.

When it's sunny, I do a lot of things. I always meet my friends 4) play basketball 5) football. We sometimes eat out 6) go to the cinema. We don't go to bed early. I really love sunny weather!

- 5 Complete the sentences to write a short text about how you spend your day.

- When the weather is bad,
I
I often
I usually
I never
- When it's sunny,
I
I always
I sometimes

Vocabulary

- 1 a) Match the words in the two columns.

Family

- 1 soap
2 school
3 after-school
4 computer
5 free

Time

- A uniform
B operas
C games
D clubs
E time

b) Use phrases from above to complete the sentences.

- I don't like watching on TV.
- When school finishes, we sometimes go to
- Pupils in his country don't wear a(n)
- In my, I go to the cinema with my friends.
- My brother is very good at playing

Grammar

- 2 Put the words in the correct order.

- we / soap / like / operas
.....
- subject / my / Maths / favourite / is / school
.....
- English / like / do / you?
.....
- mum / my / work / doesn't
.....
- at / finishes / school / 3:30
.....
- club / belongs / a / she / to / karate
.....

Listening

- 3 Listen and tick (✓) the correct answer.

- 1 Which is Robbie's family?



A

B

C

- 2 What do Robbie and his family sometimes do?

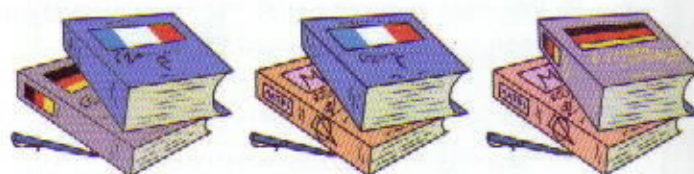


A

B

C

- 3 Which two subjects are Robbie's favourites?



A

B

C

- 4 What does Robbie do in the evenings?



A

B

C

Everyday English

1 Circle the correct response.

- 1 A: Is Nancy there?
B: a She's fine.
b Hang on a minute. I'll get her.
- 2 A: Hello?
B: a How are you?
b Hi, it's Daniel.
- 3 A: How are you?
B: a I'm fine.
b Yes, I am.
- 4 A: Are you free on Friday evening?
B: a Yeah, I'd love to.
b Yes, I am.
- 5 A: Do you fancy coming to the cinema?
B: a Yes, speaking.
b Yeah, I'd love to.

Vocabulary

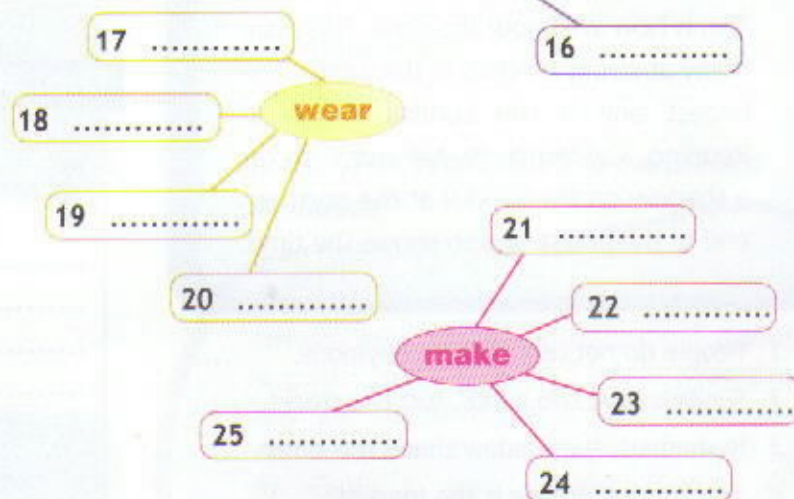
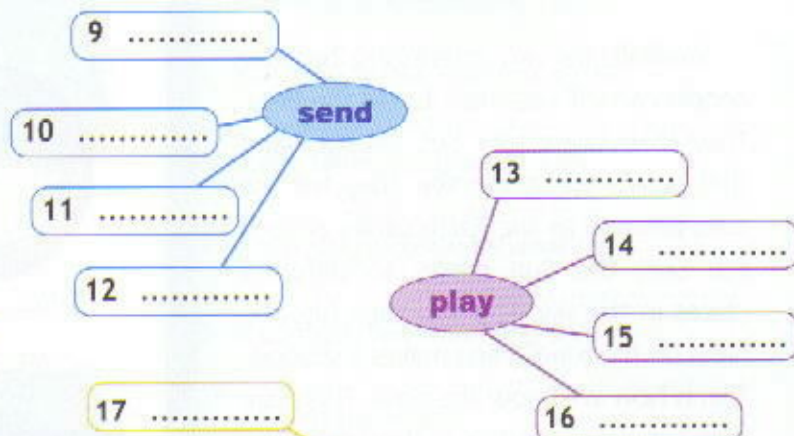
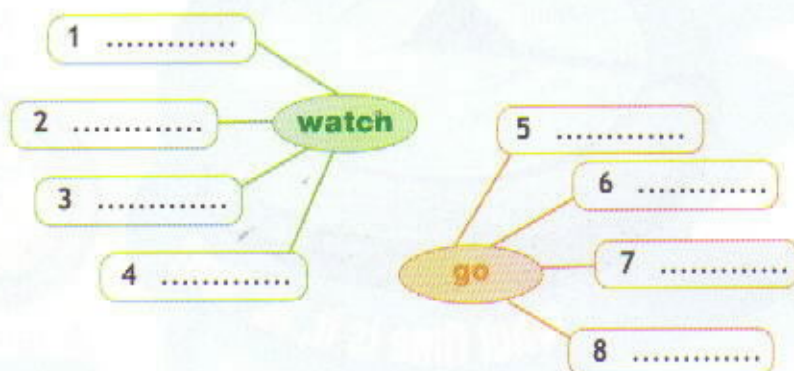
2 Find ten adjectives which describe people.

B A H A N D S O M E
D S U R P R I S E D
K A L C A R E F U L
L E S C A R E D A S
A S L I M A N E R E
A W R Y O P L U M P
S E E L E G A N T S
E O Q P C L U M S Y
A P O L I T E S E T
S A S F U N N Y R P

Collocations

3 Complete the spidergrams with the words in the list.

- soap operas • a collar • DVDs • shopping
- text messages • the guitar • basketball • letters
- to the cinema • football • sunglasses • breakfast
- the bed • computer games • to school • a film
- the news • a friend • a uniform • home • a mistake
- a phone call • a hat • a note • a parcel



Reading

- 1 Read the text and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).



What time is it, Mr Sun?

Sundials are very interesting because people can still use them to tell the time. They look like clocks but with a hand that points up at the sky. They tell the time because as the Earth circles around the Sun, the Sun moves to different places in the sky. The Sun then hits the hand on the sundial and makes a shadow. This is how we know the time. There are many amazing sundials in the world. The largest one is the Sundial Bridge in Redding, California. Its tall mast makes a shadow on the sundial at the northern end of the bridge and so shows the time.

- 1 People do not use sundials anymore.
- 2 Sundials have two hands, just like clocks.
- 3 In sundials, the shadow shows the time.
- 4 The Sundial Bridge is the longest bridge in the world.
- 5 The bridge has a high mast.

- 2 Look at the clock faces and write what time it is.



- 1 ► It's twenty-five past eight.



- 2
.....
.....



- 3
.....
.....



- 4
.....
.....



- 5
.....
.....



- 6
.....
.....

Dictation

- 3 Listen and write.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Vocabulary

1 Match the words in the two columns.

1	street	A	time
2	wear	B	sculptures
3	fiesta	C	kites
4	human	D	tower
5	carve	E	parade
6	fly	F	costumes

2 Use the words in the list to complete the sentences.

- rainy • freezing • sunny • snowy
- cloudy

1 It's hot and



2 It's cold.



3 It's



4 It's



5 It's

Grammar

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the present continuous.

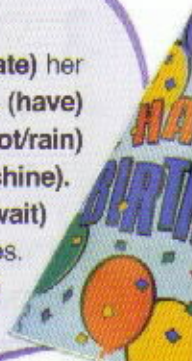
- The weather today is bad! It (rain) right now.
- Jane (watch) the parade on television at the moment.
- The children (wear) costumes.
- John (make) a sandwich for lunch.
- The twins (celebrate) their birthday today.
- We (make) beautiful sculptures from snow.

4 Put the words in the correct order.

- flying/Are/the children/a kite?
.....
- birthday/is/He/celebrating/his
.....
- John/taking/is/photographs
.....
- isn't/She/a costume/wearing
.....
- a contest/We/watching/are
.....
- now?/it/raining/is
.....

5 Put the verbs in brackets into the present continuous.

Elaine 1) (celebrate) her birthday today and she 2) (have) a garden party. It 3) (not/rain) and the sun 4) (shine). All her friends 5) (wait) for Elaine to blow out the candles. They 6) (wear) paper hats. Elaine is very happy. She 7) (smile).



Vocabulary

1 Use the words to complete the descriptions.

- masks • streamers • costumes • parade
- festival



It's carnival time.
People are wearing
1) and funny
2) on their
faces. They're watching
a 3) There
are a lot of colourful
4)
carnival is a popular
5)

2 Choose the correct word.

- 1 Tonight there's a full/circle moon in the sky.
- 2 During the celebration, people fire/light candles.
- 3 People believe the rafts carry away bad life/luck.
- 4 The party is great. Everyone's having luck/fun.
- 5 People in costumes throw/put chocolates from decorated cars.
- 6 During the festival, people carry/wear funny costumes.

Listening

3 Listen to Katherine describing her family trip and mark the statements 1-5 as T (true) or F (false).

- 1 Katherine is in Italy.
- 2 She's staying at a big hotel.
- 3 Her parents are at the pool now.
- 4 They're going to a parade tonight.
- 5 Today is her birthday.

Grammar

4 Circle the correct word.

- 1 We a party in the evening.
A have B are having C has
- 2 Rita to a concert today.
A is going B goes C going
- 3 It usually in winter.
A is raining B rains C rain
- 4 Do you my new dress?
A likes B liking C like
- 5 We ice skating this afternoon.
A goes B are going C go
- 6 George doing his homework?
A Is B Does C Do
- 7 Mary and Dan to school on foot.
A goes B going C go
- 8 He like chocolate cake.
A doesn't B don't C isn't
- 9 Where she live?
A has B does C is
- 10 He 16 this Sunday.
A is turning B turn C doesn't turn

5 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.

Dear Lisa,

I 1) (be) so excited. I 2)
(celebrate) my fifteenth birthday this Saturday and
I 3) (want) to invite you to my party.
I 4) (hope) you can come. All my classmates
5) (come) too.

We 6) (have) the party in the garden, so
my parents 7) (decorate) it now. Why
8) (not/you spend) the night with us? We
can share my room. Please come.

Love,
Anne

Writing

(an article describing
a festival)

To describe a festival we write the **name** of the festival, the **place**, **date** and **reason** people celebrate it. Then we write what people do during the festival, and what their **feelings** are.

1

Read the article and answer the questions.



The Banana Split Festival takes place every year in the second week of June in Wilmington, Ohio. It is a popular event because many believe that this delicious ice cream sundae was first made there. It's also lots of fun as there is so much to do. The festival has a 50s and 60s theme and visitors can enjoy the music, visit the classic car show and even make their own banana splits. Everyone loves the Banana Split Festival!

- 1 What is the name of the festival?
.....
- 2 When does it take place?
.....
- 3 Where does it take place?
.....
- 4 Why is it a popular event?
.....
- 5 How do people celebrate it?
.....
- 6 How do people feel about it?
.....

2

Read the theory. Rewrite the article using capital letters.

We use capital letters:

- at the start of a sentence *The apple is on the table.*
- with the pronoun I (first person) *Mary and I are sisters.*
- with cities/countries/nationalities *Paris, France, French*
- with languages *English*
- with days/months *Tuesday, December*
- with people's names *Billy*
- with some holidays *Thanksgiving, Easter*

Halloween

Every year on 31st of october, americans celebrate halloween. children dress up in costumes and masks and visit the houses in their neighbourhoods. they carry bags or buckets with them. the people give the children a treat, usually something sweet, like candy. halloween is a fun celebration for all americans.



3

Think of a festival which takes place in your city/country. Complete the table with information about it.

Name	
Date	
Place	
Activities	
Comments	

Use the completed table to write a short article describing the festival for an international school magazine (40-60 words).

Vocabulary

- 1 Find ten fruits. Which can you see in the pictures?



A	P	P	L	E	R	V	W	A	P	B
F	C	D	Z	S	M	S	A	V	I	A
W	C	Z	E	K	E	Y	V	O	N	N
X	H	Q	L	O	L	E	D	C	E	A
H	E	T	E	T	O	S	P	A	A	N
E	R	O	R	A	N	G	E	D	P	A
S	R	P	E	A	R	F	A	O	P	E
O	Y	U	Y	D	S	W	C	Q	L	Y
D	W	G	R	A	P	E	H	T	E	I

- 2 Write the fruits in Ex. 1 in the plural.

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1 | 6 |
| 2 | 7 |
| 3 | 8 |
| 4 | 9 |
| 5 | 10 |

- 3 Fill in the gaps with the correct word.

- contest • celebrate
- taste • rides • watch

In Lulling, Texas, USA, people
1) the Watermelon
Thump every June.

There is a 2) for the largest watermelon.
Thousands of people come to 3) the
contests that take place at this festival and
4) delicious watermelon products.
A queen 5) in the parade.



Grammar

- 4 Match the question words to the correct responses.

- | | | |
|---|------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | When? | A In southwest Ohio, USA. |
| 2 | Who? | B 2 |
| 3 | What? | C In the middle of June. |
| 4 | How often? | D The people of the town. |
| 5 | How many? | E The Banana Split Festival. |
| 6 | Where? | F Every year. |

- 5 Complete the postcard by putting the verbs into the present continuous.

Dear Lucy,
Greetings from Brazil! I 1)
(relax) on the beach right now. It is a
beautiful day today and very hot too!
How is the weather back home?
2) (it/rain)? My sister
3) (sunbathe) and mum
and dad 4) (eat) lunch in
the hotel's restaurant. What 5)
..... (you/do)? 6)
(you/study) for the exams? It's carnival
here, so people 7) (have)
a big parade today. I can't wait.
Good luck with your exams! See you
soon.
Love,
Diana

- 6 Rewrite the sentences in the correct order.

- 1 He/now/isn't/TV/watching
.....
- 2 live/Does/in/she/Madrid?
.....
- 3 party/Are/having/a/they/tonight?
.....
- 4 starts/She/school/at 8:30
.....

Everyday English

1 Complete the dialogue with the appropriate phrases.

- A I'd love to C Would you like to come
B That sounds great D about 8:30



Jack: Hi Sue! I'm having a going away party on Friday before my trip to Australia. **1** if you aren't busy?

Sue: Yeah! **2**.

Jack: I can pick you up if you don't know how to get to my house. Let's make it **3**?

Sue: **4**.

Jack: OK. I can't wait to tell you what I'm planning for the big day!

2 Replace the phrases in bold with phrases from the list.

- That sounds great. • pick you up • Oh, nothing much.

- 1 Why don't you come to the party? **OK.**
2 Are you doing anything this Saturday? **No, I'm not doing anything.**
3 My dad can **take you in his car.**
.....



Listening

3 Listen to Ann talking to Peter about a party. Mark the sentences C (Correct) or I (Incorrect).

- 1 Ann turns 16 this Saturday.
- 2 Ann wants to have a garden party.
- 3 Peter is worried about the weather.
- 4 Ann wants to hire a clown.
- 5 Peter will help with the decorations.

4 Cross the odd word out.

- 1 **throw** streamers – snowballs – schools
- 2 **watch** a paper – a film – a parade
- 3 **take** a mistake – a nap – photographs
- 4 **wear** masks – costumes – decorations
- 5 **have** fun – a dream – hate
- 6 **make** homework – a cake – a bed
- 7 **light** a balloon – a candle – a fire

Choose five phrases and write sentences using them.

Vocabulary

1 Write the colours.

- red • green • yellow • blue • grey • orange
• brown • purple

1) 3)

2) 4)

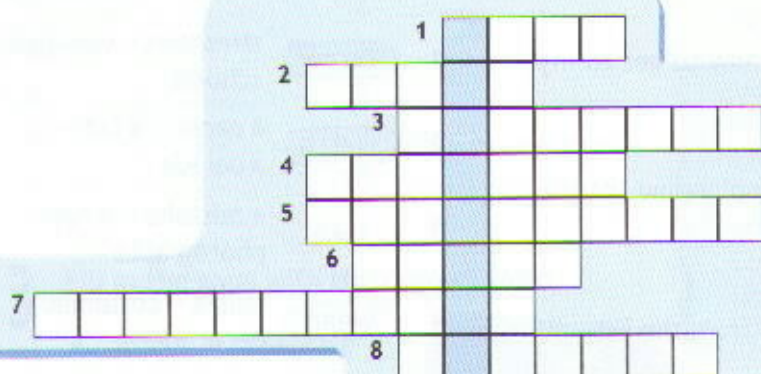
5) 7)

6) 8)

WARM COLOURS

COLD COLOURS

2 Complete the crossword. What's the hidden word?



- 1 He's always c..... and never gets upset.
- 2 Don't talk to him. He's very a..... with you.
- 3 White is my favourite colour. It makes me feel p.....
- 4 Grey colours suggest that someone is u.....
- 5 We don't know much about her. She's a very m..... person.
- 6 He's a q..... person and never disturbs the others.
- 7 He's a great artist. He's very i.....
- 8 These colours make me feel r..... after a long day.



3 Look at the picture and read the descriptions. Which one matches the painting?

- A** This painting shows two young women. They are travelling on a train. They are wearing green dresses and they are reading their books.
- B** This painting shows two young women. They are travelling in a train. They are wearing green dresses. One woman is reading. The other is sleeping.
- C** This painting shows two young women in a train. They are wearing green dresses. They are sleeping.

Dictation

4 Listen and write.

.....

.....

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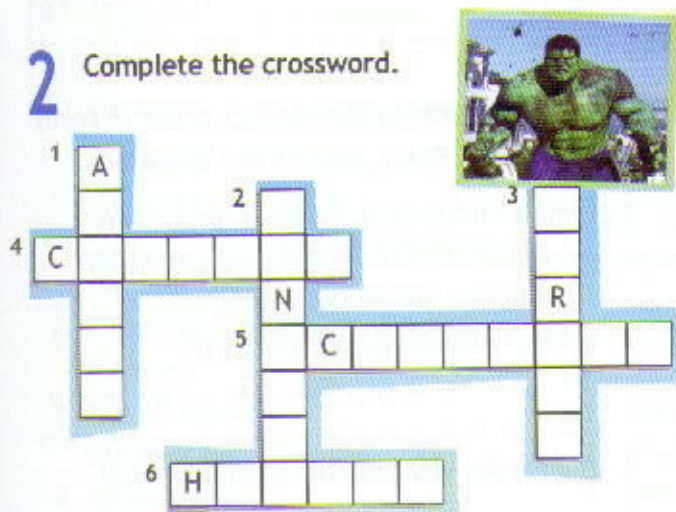
UNIT 3a

Vocabulary

1 Match the two halves to make complete sentences.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Spider-Man has super | a through walls. |
| 2 He can't see | b strength. |
| 3 He can climb | c walls very fast. |
| 4 He can also spin | d fight very well. |
| 5 He's very strong and can | e webs. |

2 Complete the crossword.



- People were of the Incredible Hulk.
- The Hulk changed into a when he got angry.
- The Hulk* became a TV
- Stan Lee was the Hulk's
- Dr David Banner worked as a
- Lee's help people who need them.

Grammar

3 Write the past simple of the verbs in the list in the correct column.

- live • create • become • wear • look
- know • leave • hunt • try • make
- help • change • write • choose

Regular	Irregular
► <i>lived</i>	► <i>became</i>

4 Complete the sentences. Use the verbs in the list in the past simple.

- appear • not watch • change • help
- surf • not work • not go • wear

- He TV yesterday.
- Daredevil in 1964.
- He with the housework yesterday.
- Stan Lee for DC Comics.
- Stanley Martin his name.
- He to the library yesterday.
- She a blue dress two days ago.
- I the Net yesterday afternoon.

5 Look at what Daniel did last Saturday and make sentences as in the example.

	Daniel
get up late	✓
make breakfast	X
walk the dog	X
tidy his room	✓
go shopping	✓
surf the Net	X
meet his friends	✓
eat out	✓

- *Daniel got up late.*
- *Daniel didn't make breakfast.*
-
-
-
-
-
-

6 What did/didn't you do last Sunday? Write four sentences.

-
-
-
-

Vocabulary

1 Fill in the gaps with the correct word.

- ordinary • everyday • shy • fights
- grew up • danger • crime
- costume • dark • strength

Spider-Man first appeared in 1962 in Marvel Comics. Peter Parker

1) to be a very intelligent but
2) teenager with short
3) hair and glasses. His life changed when a spider bit him. Peter was not an 4) person any more. Spider-Man has superhuman 5) and has the power to know when 6) is near. Dressed in a blue and red 7) , he 8) criminals and tries to save people from 9) and danger. Then, he goes back to his 10) life.



Grammar

2 What did Tom and his family do yesterday afternoon? Ask and answer questions as in the example.

Tom/walk the dog

Tom's mother/make dinner

Tom's father/cut the grass

Tom's brother/do the shopping

Tom's sister/play basketball

1 Tom's father/walk the dog?

► *Did Tom's father walk the dog?*

No, he didn't. Tom walked the dog.

2 Tom's sister/make dinner?

3 Tom/cut the grass?

4 Tom's mother/do the shopping?

5 Tom's brother/play basketball?

3 Put the words in the correct order to form questions. Then, answer the questions.

1 read/a/did/your mum/book/yesterday?

► *Did your mum read a book yesterday?*
Yes, she did. / No, she didn't.

2 get up/yesterday/you/did/early?

3 this/make/you/bed/did/your/morning?

4 your dad/yesterday/cook/dinner/did?

5 watch/you/last/did/a DVD/night?

4 Write sentences about Nick. Use *used to* / *didn't use to*.

When Nick was 8 years old ...

1 have long hair (X) ► *He didn't use to have long hair.*

2 wear glasses (✓)

3 send emails (X)

4 go to a disco (X)

5 play board games (X)

6 ride a bike (✓)

What about you? ► *I used to have long hair.*

Vocabulary

- 1 Match the words in the two columns. Then use the phrases in the correct tense to complete the sentences.

1	car	a	director
2	win	b	friends
3	break	c	accident
4	become	d	a company
5	form	e	awards
6	film	f	box office records

- Nicole Kidman had a while shooting the film *The Invasion*.
- I like films where, in the end, enemies
- Not all actors for their performances.
- Spider-Man 3* in the first two weeks.
- Pedro Almodovar is a famous Spanish
- To by yourself, you need to be very hardworking.

Writing (biographies)

When we write a biography of a person who is still alive, we usually write two paragraphs. In the first paragraph, we write the person's name, job, place and date of birth and his/her early years. In the second paragraph, we write what the person did and when (studies, family, achievements).

- 2 Read the biography. Fill in:

• and • too • because • so • also

Antonio Banderas was born in 1960 in Malaga, Spain. As a child, Antonio liked playing football but his dreams of becoming a professional football player ended quickly 1) he hurt his foot very badly. Around that time, Banderas realised that he 2) enjoyed the theatre. In 1974, he went to an acting school in Malaga 3) started his acting career soon after. In 1979, at the age of 19, Banderas wanted to get more acting opportunities for himself, 4) he moved to Madrid.

In 1992, Banderas started working in Hollywood. His first great film was *The Mambo Kings*. Some of his most famous films are *Philadelphia*, *Evita* and *The Mask of Zorro*. Banderas has won a lot of awards, 5) In 1996, he married actress Melanie Griffith and they have a daughter.



- 3 Answer the following questions about the biography in Ex. 2.

- Who is the biography about?
- What is he famous for?
- When & where was he born?
- What did he want to become?
- What did he study?
- What did he do in 1992?
- Who did he marry?

- 4 Read the table. Use the information to write a short biography of Angelina Jolie (60-80 words).

Name: Angelina Jolie
Job: Actress
Born: 1975, Los Angeles, USA

Early years: learnt to act from famous parents, studied at Lee Strasberg Theatre Institute at 11 years old, took film studies, in mid 1990s appeared in small films

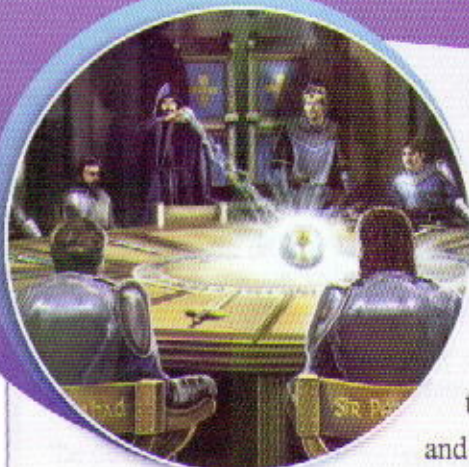
Later years: became very popular as *Lara Croft* in *Tomb Raider* films, learnt kick-boxing for role, won Oscar for *Girl Interrupted*, got involved in international charity, has adopted children from different countries



Reading

- 1 Read the text and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false). Correct the false statements.

Merlin the Magician



Merlin was a legendary magician who lived at the court of King Arthur. The young king learnt a lot from Merlin, who was his advisor. Thanks to the magician's powers and advice, Arthur grew up to be a great leader.

When Merlin became older, people often described him as a tired old man, but he was, in fact, very energetic. His big mistake came when he fell in love with the Lady of the Lake. He taught her all his magical powers and she became very powerful too. With her own magic spells, she locked Merlin away in a glass tower. His fall made it possible for her to become Arthur's new advisor. However, the king could not continue his reign without Merlin's help and died soon at the battle of Camlann. Then, the Lady of the Lake took away Arthur's magic sword, Excalibur.

- 1 Merlin was a powerful magician.
- 2 King Arthur became a strong leader without Merlin's help.
- 3 As an old man, Merlin was full of energy.
- 4 The Lady of the Lake didn't want to become Arthur's advisor.
- 5 King Arthur lost his magic sword before his last battle.

- 2 Underline the correct word.

- 1 King Arthur was able to pull/ attack the sword from the stone.
- 2 With Merlin's help, King Arthur became very surprised/ powerful.
- 3 King Arthur removed the sword because he had a pure heart/ magician.
- 4 King Arthur lived in Camelot while he built/ruled England.
- 5 In Arthurian times, England was a strong country/people.

- 3 a) Write the past simple forms of the verbs.

- 1 attack
- 2 explain
- 3 win
- 4 promise
- 5 meet
- 6 break

- b) Use the verbs to complete the sentences.

- 1 I Lisa's brother at a café today.
- 2 He everything very clearly to me.
- 3 A dog her on her way to work.
- 4 She to help me with my homework.
- 5 I'm sorry. I the vase.
- 6 Doris Lessing the Nobel Prize in 2007.

Everyday English

1 Complete the dialogue with sentences from the list.

- Sounds interesting.
- Where's it showing?
- Who stars in it?
- I was out of town.
- How was your weekend?
- What's it about?

Ross: Hi Lucy. 1)

Lucy: I had a great time! I went to the cinema. I called you, but you weren't in.

Ross: Yes. 2)
What did you see?

Lucy: *The Golden Compass*. It was brilliant.

Ross: Really? 3)

Lucy: It's a fantasy film about a 12-year-old girl who lives in a parallel universe and tries to save her best friend.

Ross: 4)

Lucy: It is. There's lots of action.

Ross: 5)

Lucy: Nicole Kidman, Daniel Craig, Dakota Blue Richards and Ben Walker. You should go and see it.

Ross: 6)

Lucy: At the Empire until Friday.

2 Complete the advert with information from the dialogue.

TITLE: 1)
TYPE: 2)
DIRECTOR: Chris Weitz
Starring: 3)
Showing: 4)



3 Replace the underlined phrases with phrases from the list.

- brilliant
- wasn't in
- where it's showing
- stars in it

1 It was very good.

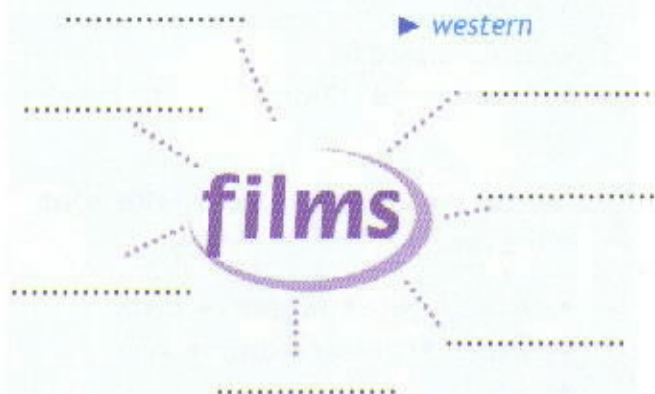
2 He wasn't at home.

3 Do you know which cinema is showing it?
.....

4 Who are the main actors?

Vocabulary

4 a) Write eight types of films.



b) Which is your favourite film? What type is it?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Listening

1 Listen to Alex talking to Mark about a famous person from ancient times. Then, choose the correct item A, B or C.

- 1 Nefertiti is a famous Egyptian
A Queen. B Princess.
C Empress.
- 2 The sculpture of Nefertiti's head is at the
A Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.
B Louvre in Paris.
C Altes Museum in Berlin.
- 3 The crown Nefertiti is wearing is
A big. B colourful. C broken.
- 4 Nefertiti had
A 6 girls. B 3 boys and 3 girls.
C 6 boys.
- 5 Nefertiti reigned for
A 7 years. B 17 years. C 27 years.

2 Replace the underlined words with words in the list.

- archaeologist • reigned • tomb
- temple • buried • died • king
- curse

- 1 Mark Lehner is a famous person who studies societies of the past.
- 2 There might be a negative magic power on him.
- 3 When we entered the Pharaoh's grave, we froze.
- 4 They put him in the ground right away.
- 5 The monarch was at the celebration.
- 6 Each place where they worshipped their God had its own beauty.
- 7 No one knows how Nefertiti really ended her life.

8 King John ruled his country from 1199 until his death.

3 Read the text and put the verbs in brackets in the past simple.

Hi Tom!

How are you? I'm sorry it took me so long to write. My trip to Cairo 1) (be) great! I 2) (have) a lot of fun and I 3) (meet) a lot of interesting people. The thing that I 4) (enjoy) the most in Cairo was my visit to the Egyptian Museum. Can you believe that it 5) (take) us more than one day to see the whole thing? On the first day, we 6) (spend) the whole day looking at the wonderful pieces of art in the King Tutankhamen collection. The next day, we took a guided tour. The guide was very nice and he 7) (try) to show us everything. At the end of the tour, we 8) (go) into the mummy room and saw the great pharaohs. We 9) (pay) an additional fee for this, but it was worth it. The next day, we 10) (decide) to go to a cultural festival, where we 11) (listen) to traditional Egyptian music. We 12) (want) to go and see a film as well, but we 13) (not/have) the time. Maybe next time!

That's all for now. Write back with your news.

See you soon,
Sam

Dictation

4 Listen and write.

.....

.....

.....

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.....

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.....

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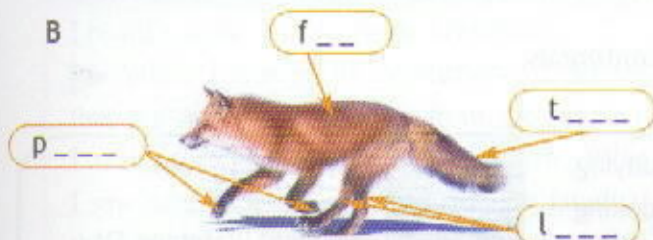
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Vocabulary

1 Fill in the correct word which shows emotion.

- 1 He was very f..... when he saw the snake.
- 2 She was s..... to find a big box on her desk.
- 3 Now that the exams were over, he felt r.....
- 4 The sound of running water makes me feel p.....
- 5 She felt s..... to leave the house she grew up in.
- 6 They were s..... to see the building collapse.
- 7 He feels n..... when people stare at him.
- 8 She was a..... with her friend for being rude.

2 Label the parts of the body.



Grammar

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the past continuous.

In my dream, the sun 1) (shine). My friends and I 2) (wear) our swimming costumes. I 3) (swim) in the sea, and my best friend 4) (make) a sand castle. My other friends 5) (play) beach volleyball. We 6) (enjoy) ourselves very much.

4 This picture was taken yesterday. Look at the picture and correct the statements.



1 Grandpa and dad were reading a book.

► No, grandpa and dad weren't reading a book. They were watching TV.

2 Mum was playing computer games.

3 Julie was doing her homework.

4 Grandma was listening to music.

5 Bill was watching TV.

Vocabulary

1 Use the verbs to complete the text. Use past tenses.

- realise • haunt • scream
- sink • come • disappear
- sail

People kept telling me about a ship that 1) many years ago and still 2) the seas, but I didn't believe them until I saw it with my own two eyes! It happened one beautiful summer night while we 3) to a nearby island. I was sitting at the front of the boat, gazing at the sea and the stars. Suddenly, I 4) that a huge black ship 5) closer and closer to us. I was so scared, I 6) loudly. The ship suddenly 7) and I never saw it again.

2 Fill in: *on, in, at and to*.

- 1 We were board the ship when the storm struck.
- 2 According legend, the Flying Dutchman had a crew of 100 sailors.
- 3 We were sailing a terrible storm when we saw the ghost ship.
- 4 The ship was travelling full speed when it hit the iceberg.
- 5 They were looking the sea when they heard a strange noise.

Grammar

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense, past simple or past continuous.

The LEGEND of the OURANG MEDAN

In June 1947, the Silver Star, an American ship, 1) (sail) near the island of Sumatra. Suddenly, it 2) (receive) a call for help from the Ourang Medan, a Dutch cargo ship.

When they 3) (find) it, something 4) (be) strange. The ship 5) (not/have) any damage.

While members of the crew 6) (climb) on board, shivers 7) (run) down their spines. Some of the men 8) (search) the ship for survivors while others 9) (tie) the two boats together.

Then, a mysterious fire 10) (break) out and the crew 11) (rush) back to the Silver Star. The ship 12) (explode) and it quickly 13) (sink).

Nobody knows what truly 14) (happen) on the Ourang Medan or even if it really 15) (exist).



4 Join the sentences.

1 He was studying		it started to rain.
2 She was cooking		we were watching TV.
3 They were playing football		the lights went out.
4 The phone rang	while	he was setting the table.
5 Tom and I were walking in the forest	when	lightning struck a tree.

Writing (stories)

1 Read the theory.

Stories can be real or imaginary.

- In the first paragraph, we set the scene, i.e. we write **when** and **where** our story took place, what the weather was like, **who** the main characters were, and what happened first.
- In the main body paragraphs, we write the **events** in the order they happened leading to the most important event (climax event). We link the events with appropriate time expressions.
- In the last paragraph, we write what happened at the **end** and how the characters felt.

2 Read the story. Match the paragraph to the headings.

- | | |
|---|---|
| a | what happened at the end/feelings |
| b | set the scene |
| c | events in the order they happened leading to the climax event |

1 It was a dark and rainy night. I was studying for my Maths test in my room when I heard a noise coming from downstairs.

2 While I was going downstairs, I realised that the noise was coming from the kitchen. I walked in and turned the lights on. What I saw next shocked me and made me laugh at the same time. It was my cat which was eating its dinner. It was pushing the plate across the floor and making all this noise.

3 I was so relieved! In the end, I let the cat finish its dinner and I prepared myself a sandwich.

• Setting the scene/Ending a story

3 Look at the picture and the prompts, and write the beginning of the story called *A strange house*.

outside

last night

John

.....

4 Now, look at the picture and write an ending. Write what happened at the end and how the main character felt.

John and his family

in the yard

happy



.....

5 Look at the pictures. Then write a story called *A perfect day* (100-120 words).

last Tuesday morning

the children

and their family



on the way to school



at home

surprised

Reading

- 1 Read the story, then answer the questions.

The Haunted FOREST of Blue Hills

There was once a forest near a place known as Blue Hills. The forest was home to many people in 1803. It was a beautiful forest with tall trees and different plants. The people lived happy and peaceful lives there.

However, all that came to an end one sad winter night when a fire broke out in the forest. The people who lived there weren't able to put the fire out in time to save the forest, their homes or even their lives.

The next morning, nothing was left. All the houses were burned down and the forest was full of smoke and ashes. Nobody lived through the tragic fire.

Many years after the fire, some locals who visited the forest said that they saw people trying to put a fire out. However, there were no fires anywhere in the area.

It is said that these people were the ghosts of the haunted forest trying to save their homes and beautiful land.



- 1 Where is the haunted forest?
.....
- 2 What was the forest like in 1803?
.....
- 3 Why did people lose their homes and lives?
.....
- 4 What did locals see many years later?
.....
- 5 Who were these people?
.....

Vocabulary

- 2 Fill in: *catch, spill, break, carry, hang*.

What do the British do for good luck?



For good luck:

- They 1) a rabbit's foot with them.
They 2) a horseshoe over the door.
They 3) a falling leaf in autumn.

To avoid bad luck:

- They try not to 4) any mirrors.
They try not to 5) any salt.



Grammar

- 3 Put the verbs in brackets into the past continuous or the past simple.

Last Sunday, I 1) (visit) a museum with my friend, Sue. We 2) (walk) by an Egyptian exhibit when we 3) (hear) a scratching noise.

At first, we 4) (think) it was a joke, but when we 5) (hear) it again, we 6) (know) there was something strange going on. The noise 7) (lead) us to a mummy's tomb. Just then, it 8) (start) to open.

Before we 9) (realise) it, we 10) (run) as fast as we could to get away from the mummy. One thing is for sure, we aren't going back to that museum ever again.

Listening

- 1 Listen to Emily describing her experience in a haunted house. Then, choose the correct item A, B, or C.

- 1 Emily went to the haunted house with her
A dog, Rocky. B friend, Ed. C her dad.
- 2 When they entered the house,
A the lights went out.
B the door closed behind them.
C they saw a bat.
- 3 Emily saw a shadow in the kitchen and
A went to see who it was.
B went to the living room.
C did nothing.
- 4 When she found Ed, he was
A holding a book.
B looking at books.
C playing the piano.
- 5 They heard a strange voice and
A ran out of the house.
B put the book back.
C hid in the wardrobe.

Everyday English

- 2 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 A: What's wrong? You don't look well.
B: a I had a strange dream last night.
b What did you do?
- 2 A: I saw a black cat yesterday.
B: a Oh, really?
b What was it?
- 3 A: He came face to face with a ghost.
B: a What's wrong?
b What happened next?

- 4 A: Last night, I saw a film with witches and monsters.
B: a That sounds scary.
b Nothing. I couldn't move.
- 5 A: I heard a strange noise last night.
B: a Who told you?
b What was it?

- 3 Replace the phrases in bold with the phrases in the list.

• Oh, really? • did nothing • What's wrong? • take a look

- 1 Is **everything** OK? You look pale.
- 2 A: I met Tony last night.
B: **Did you?**
- 3 I went in to **see**.
- 4 I **didn't do anything**. I froze.

- 4 Complete the sentences. Use the past simple or the past continuous.

- 1 A: Hi, Jane! Why (you/not/come) to the party last night?
B: Well, I (study) for a very important test all night.
- 2 A: I (watch) TV when something (fall) in the kitchen.
B: What (be) it?
- 3 A: I (have) a bad dream last night.
B: Really?
- 4 A: What (you/do) when you saw the ghost?
B: Nothing. I couldn't move.
- 5 A: I (play) a computer game when all the lights (go) out.
B: What (happen) next?

Vocabulary

- 1 Complete the sentences with *love, kill, punish, look, turn, die, give birth* in the past simple.

The Legend of Medusa



Medusa was one of three Gorgon sisters. She was the only one that was mortal. She was extremely beautiful and Poseidon 1) her. However, Athena couldn't accept that so she 2) Medusa, making her very ugly with hair made of snakes. After that, people 3) to stone when they 4) at her. Medusa 5) to Pegasus, the flying horse. Soon after that, Perseus 6) her. Legend says that even after she 7), her head still turned people into stone if they looked at her.

- 2 a) Fill in the correct verb.

• bring • break • spill • have • hang

- A a mirror, a spell, a promise
B salt, milk, water
C good luck, flowers, a gift
D a picnic, a great time, breakfast
E a horseshoe, a picture

b) Use the correct word(s) in the sentences.

- 1 We had at the party last night.
2 I'm so disappointed. He broke to help me with my homework.
3 I knew this four-leaf clover would bring
4 Did you spill ? You know it's bad luck, don't you?
5 My grandmother always hangs over the door for good luck.

Grammar

- 3 Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or the past continuous.

Why it is unlucky to hear a hooting owl

It all 1) (start) when Vikings 2) (decide) to attack a village in Scotland a long time ago. They 3) (agree) to make hooting sounds to mark the start of their attack.

The Vikings 4) (watch) the village and when they 5) (see) that all 6) (be) quiet, they 7) (start) to hoot and the attack 8) (begin).

The Vikings 9) (destroy) everything and 10) (kill) everybody until there was nothing left standing. However, a little boy 11) (hide) behind some trees and 12) (watch) the attack.

The next morning, the Vikings 13) (leave). The boy 14) (walk) to the next village and 15) (tell) the people the bad news. That is why, to this day, hearing an owl hoot is a sign of bad luck!



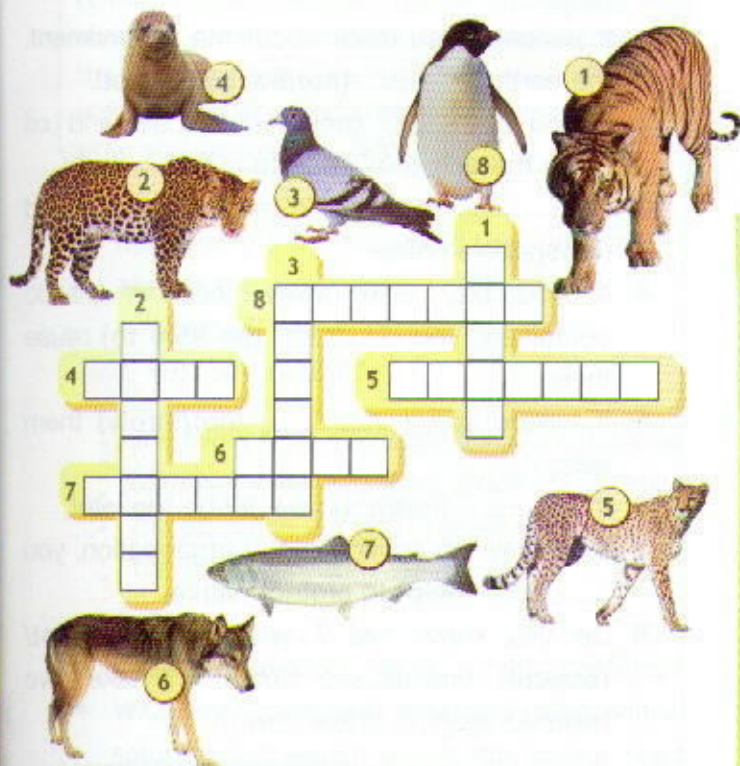
Dictation

- 4 Listen and write.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
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.....
.....
.....

Vocabulary

- 1 Look at the pictures and complete the puzzle.



- 2 Complete the sentences with the appropriate verb from the list below.

• hunt • migrate • survive • feed
• become • cause • lay • rise

- Global warming may the disappearance of many lakes and rivers.
- Some animals, such as cheetahs, ... other animals for food.
- Some species will not climate change.
- Sea turtles their eggs on the beaches.
- Swallows in autumn to find warm areas.
- Seals on fish.
- As temperatures, ice melts.
- Scientists are afraid that many species will extinct due to global warming.

- 3 Match the words. Use them to complete the poster.

1	global	a	transport
2	endangered	b	beaches
3	public	c	species
4	melting	d	warming
5	polluted	e	ice
6	household	f	waste



- 1) needs to be stopped or the Earth will become too hot!
We should all help clean up 2)
Everyone should use 3) to go to work instead of driving their cars.
Many 4) rely on us to protect their natural habitats!
If we recycle at home, we can reduce 5) which is very important!
Global warming means droughts, flooding and 6) These disasters can be prevented!

Grammar

- 4 Make sentences that are true for you.
Use *will/won't*.

When I grow up, ...

- become very famous
▶ *I'll become very famous.*
- be very rich
- get married
- have many children
- have a big house with a garden
- travel around the world

- 1 Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the list below.

survive erupted drop explosion
 earthquakes supervolcanoes
 blocked out extinct

There are only a few 1) in the world and one of them is in Yellowstone Park in the USA. The Yellowstone Caldera last 2) nearly 600,000 years ago and just before it did, there were large 3) in the area. The thick black ash that fell from the huge 4) killed most of the plant life, and many species found it difficult to 5) It also 6) sunlight and there was a drastic 7) in temperature, making it feel like winter across the globe. If scientists are correct, and Yellowstone's supervolcano is ready to wake up, then humans may become 8) too.

Grammar

- 2 Complete the sentences by using the correct verb in the correct form.

• plant • save • recycle • be
 • turn • rise • dry

- If we paper and plastic, we'll protect our environment.
- If we stop cutting down forests, we the habitat of many animals.
- If Jane off all her lights when she goes out, she will save energy.
- If the glaciers melt, sea levels
- If everyone stops polluting the planet, the air cleaner.
- If temperatures increase, lakes and rivers up.
- If we trees, we will make the world a better and cleaner place.

- 3 Complete the sentences on the poster with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

REUSE! RECYCLE! REDUCE THE POLLUTION!

- If people cared more about the environment, the earth (not/be) so polluted.
- If you (pour) chemicals and oil down the sink, they'll pollute rivers.
- If I (be) you, I'd read magazines and newspapers online.
- If you buy take away food in plastic containers, you (be able to) reuse them.
- If I were you, I (not/throw) them away.
- If we (not/act) now, it'll be too late!
- If you join an environmental organisation, you (help) to protect nature.
- Do you know that if you (not/recycle) one plastic bottle, it'll take five hundred years to break down?

- 4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- I (buy) fresh eggs from the farm if I (be) you.
- It (be) nice if the hunting of animals (stop).
- If we (have) more recycling bins, we (not have) a problem with waste.
- If public transport (be) free, less people (use) their cars.

- 5 Complete the sentences in your own words.

- If it rains, ...
- If I were you, ...
- If it gets hot, ...
- If we recycled, ...
- If you like mysteries, ...

Writing (articles suggesting solutions to problems)

Articles suggesting solutions to problems usually consist of three paragraphs. In the first paragraph, we **state the problem** and stress why we take action. In the second paragraph, we **explain in detail** what the problem is and its **effects**. In the third paragraph, we write what we can do to help.

1 Read the theory. Now read the rubric and answer the questions:

- 1 What will you write?
- 2 Who will read it?

You had a class discussion about the hunting of animals. Write a short article about what the problems are and how we can help, for the school magazine.

2 Read the model. What is the problem? What are its effects? What are the possible solutions? In which paragraph do we read the above?

For ages, people hunted animals for food and for their fur and skin, but now many of them are in danger of extinction. If we don't take action, these animals will disappear forever.

The problem is that some people still hunt animals just for sport. This harms the animal populations because many of the adult animals die. The smaller animals are left unprotected and many of the babies do not survive without their parents. Unfortunately, people still buy goods and souvenirs that are made from these animals such as fur, leather and ivory.

To protect endangered species we must ask our governments to ban hunting in our country. We should also stop buying products made from these animals and use other natural materials for clothing or decorative items. If we all do our part, maybe hunting will stop completely and the animals will no longer be in danger of extinction.

3 Read the rubric. Then put the prompts under the correct heading.

Global warming is having a dramatic effect on animals. Many of them are on the endangered species list and could soon become extinct. Write a short article for your school magazine about what the problems are and how we can help.

- natural habitat — destroyed by man
- deserts expand — can't find food
- create more nature reserves
- volunteers — help and provide food
- floods and fires — nothing left to eat
- plant trees and protect forests

What's the problem?

.....
.....
.....

What can we do to help?

.....
.....
.....

4 Use the prompts to write the missing paragraphs in the article below (50-60 words).

near

extinction

Many species in the animal kingdom will not be able to survive much longer because of changes in their natural environment. If we don't help them now, we will have only photographs in the future to see what they looked like.

What's the problem?

.....
.....

What can we do to HELP?

.....
.....

Reading

- 1 Read the article and then answer the questions that follow.

The Giant Panda



The Giant Panda is a well-known animal that is unfortunately one of the most endangered species in the world. These beautiful animals are white with black fur around their ears, eyes, shoulders and legs. They grow to an average height of 5 to 6 feet. Male panda bears weigh around 250 pounds while female panda bears weigh around 220 pounds. Generally, the Giant Panda lives 20-30 years in captivity. These quiet animals almost always eat bamboo, and sometimes flowers, grass, carrots, apples, sugar cane and even small rodents. Giant Pandas live in forests in the mountains of Central China. They are peaceful and usually live alone in the wild. They spend most of their day eating bamboo and sleeping or resting. Today, there are only about 1600 pandas living in the wild and about 160 living in zoos. The Giant Panda is currently on the red list of threatened animals, which means that it is a critically endangered species. If we don't protect it, the Giant Panda will soon disappear.

- 1 What does the Giant Panda look like?
.....
- 2 How many years does it live in captivity?
.....
- 3 What does the Giant Panda eat?
.....
- 4 Where does it live?
.....
- 5 Why should we protect it?
.....
- 6 How many pandas live today?
.....

- 2 Complete the article with the words in the list:

- national symbols • chemicals
- government • in the wild • extinction
- population • pairs

The cougar or mountain lion is a large heavy cat that lives in many parts of the world. It is one of the 1) of Argentina and the 2) there tries hard to protect it.

Like other species of cat, the cougar prefers to hunt alone and not in 3) It will eat any animal, even small insects, but usually searches for larger animals such as deer and sheep. It can eat up to ten pounds of meat a day, which is the same as having forty hamburgers!

Cougars live 4) where there are forests and mountains and they are excellent climbers. They avoid the dangerous

5) that are sprayed on crops because of their meat-only diet and because they stay away from areas where there are people.

In some countries, the 6) of the cougar has dropped and in the future, it will be threatened with 7) If we stop destroying their environment, we will give them a better chance of survival.



Grammar

- 3 Fill in the correct question tags.

- 1 Giant Pandas have black fur, ... ?
- 2 They can be 6 feet tall, ... ?
- 3 Male panda bears don't weigh 220 pounds, ... ?
- 4 They eat bamboo, ... ?
- 5 They don't eat meat, ... ?
- 6 They will disappear, ... ?

Listening

1 Listen to Kelly giving David some information about a club. For questions 1-5, choose the correct item A, B or C.

- 1 At the moment, the gift membership costs
 - A twenty-five pounds.
 - B thirty pounds.
 - C forty-five pounds.
- 2 The membership fee is for
 - A a week.
 - B a year.
 - C a month.
- 3 The usual free gift is
 - A a magazine.
 - B a T-shirt.
 - C a bag.
- 4 The man will probably be
 - A saving pandas.
 - B planting trees.
 - C protecting turtles.
- 5 The club is interested in
 - A air pollution.
 - B noise pollution.
 - C water pollution.



Everyday English

2 a) Complete the dialogue with the correct phrase.

That sounds like a great idea. Why don't we take part?
 can't you? Look at this! miss it for the world!

Bill: Hey, Sue. 1)
 Our school is organising a Save the Planet campaign at Marblehead Beach.
 Sue: Wow! 2)
 Bill: It is. Anyway, it's next Saturday. 3)
 Sue: Oh no! I'm going to the dentist in the morning.
 Bill: That's OK, you can come later, 4)
 Sue: Yes, you're right.
 Bill: Great, let's tell Mark and Sue about it too.
 Sue: OK, they wouldn't 5)

b) Now read the dialogue again and answer the questions:

- 1 What is the school organising?
- 2 What is the girl's problem?
- 3 What does the boy suggest?

3 Replace the underlined phrases with phrases from the list:

- Sure. That sounds like a good idea.
- Never mind. • Why don't we take part?
- Oh no! I'm afraid I'm busy
- How about meeting at

- 1 It doesn't matter. I can attend the meeting and tell you about it later.
- 2 It's next weekend. Shall we join in?
- 3 Let's meet at the beach to pick up litter.
- 4 What about organising a clean up day? Certainly, I think it's an excellent suggestion.
- 5 What! I'm sorry, but I have a lot to do that day.

Vocabulary

1 Choose the correct word.

Protect Our Environment

Join the National Environment Conservation Organisation in its effort to 1) **clean/wash** up and 2) **raise/rise** money to protect our environment. Our campaign will take 3) **place/part** in Rockwood Forest on 25 April. Activities will begin at 8 am and will 4) **continue/keep** until 8 pm. Just bring yourself and a friend!

Activities you can participate in:

- 5) **Planting/Putting** trees and flowers
- Cleaning up rubbish
- Recycling
- Learning how to fight pollution and 6) **protect/power** natural habitats.

£10 for adults
£3 for children
under 12

Hope to see
you soon!



Grammar

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 If we (turn off) lights when we don't need them, we (save) energy.
- 2 If I had money, I (adopt) a panda.
- 3 If I (be) you, I'd join an environmental group.
- 4 If people (not/throw) rubbish everywhere, our city would be cleaner.
- 5 If all of us recycle, we (have) a cleaner planet.

Dictation

4 Listen and write.

.....

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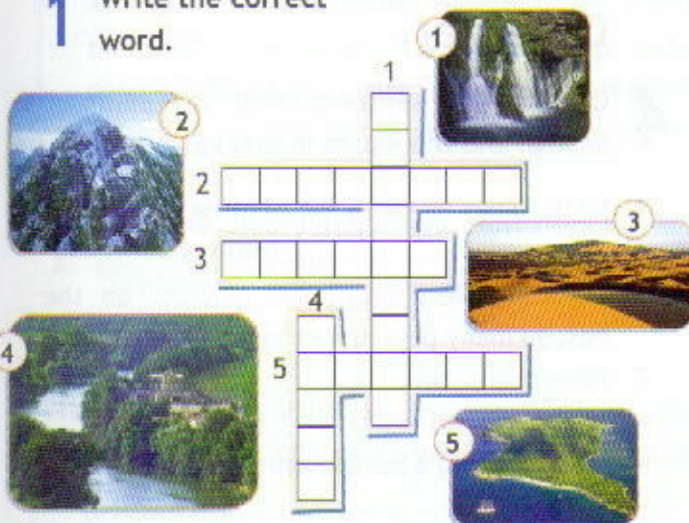
.....

2 Complete the text with the correct word. Fill in: *save, energy, throw away, power, containers, landfill, breaks down*.

A(n) 1) is a deep hole in the ground. When we 2) our rubbish, this is often where it ends up. As this waste 3) , it produces a mixture of gases known as landfill gas. Scientists are trying to find ways to use it as a(n) 4) source, but it is still too dangerous and harmful to us and to the Earth. Maybe one day we will be able to use this gas to 5) our cars, but not yet. We should recycle all glass, plastic and metal 6) in the correct bins. If we do this, we will 7) energy.

Vocabulary

- 1 Write the correct word.



- 2 Replace the adjectives in bold with their opposites.

York is a 1) **big** 2) **noisy** city. There are many 3) **modern** buildings, 4) **expensive** shops and 5) **dirty** streets. It's a very 6) **boring** place to visit.

- 1 s _____ 4 c _____
 2 q _____ 5 c _____
 3 h _____ 6 e _____

Grammar

- 3 Complete the table. Which adjectives are irregular?

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
good		
	cooler (than)	
		(the) nicest
noisy		
	worse (than)	
		(the) hottest
beautiful		
	deeper (than)	
famous		
crowded		

- 4 Use the adjectives in brackets in the correct form to complete the postcard.

Dear Sue,
 How are you? I'm having an 1) (**amazing**) time in Hong Kong. It is 2) (**nice**) city I've ever visited. There are so many things to see and do here. The streets are much 3) (**noisy**), but 4) (**clean**) than in Rome. There are also 5) (**many**) shops here than in Rome. However, they are 6) (**expensive**) than back home. The hotel is very beautiful. It is 7) (**luxurious**) place I've stayed in. I think Hong Kong is the 8) (**good**) city to go on holiday. I hope you get the chance to visit it one day. See you soon,
 Karen



- 5 Fill in: *very, much, more, most, than*.

- 1 London is the cosmopolitan city in England.
 2 Zurich is a old city with many historic buildings.
 3 people live in Tokyo than in New York City.
 4 Ottawa is a cleaner city than Wellington.
 5 Paris is more expensive Athens.

- 6 Write sentences. Use the comparative or the superlative form.

- 1 Big cities/noisy/small cities

 2 The Nile/long/river in the world

 3 The tube/fast/bus or car

 4 New York/crowded/Sydney

 5 Calgary/clean/city in the world

Vocabulary

1 Circle the odd word out. Then complete the table with the means of transport.

- 1 bus — ship — boat
- 2 jeep — van — yacht
- 3 sled — snowmobile — motorbike

drive a ...	sail a ...	ride a ...
▶ jeep		

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

- take • set off • go on • book • last
- pull over • range • have

- 1 John and I are going to a tour of Spain this year.
- 2 The tour three hours.
- 3 We have to a hotel for our holiday.
- 4 Let's the train. It's faster.
- 5 The bus will so we can take pictures of famous landmarks on the way.
- 6 We are ready to on our exciting trip!
- 7 Prices from 10 to 20 euros.
- 8 Did you the chance to go on a gondola tour?

3 Replace the words in bold with their opposites in the list.

- bold • high • crowded • ancient
- fast • traditional

- 1 We went on a tour of the **new** city's streets.
- 2 Prices are **reasonable**.
- 3 I like **modern** Polish songs.
- 4 The bus was **empty**.
- 5 Let's go by train. It's **slow**.

6 You need to be **shy** to go on a safari.

Grammar

4 Complete the sentences with *as ... as*, *too*, *enough* and the words in brackets.

- 1 I had to pay an extra fee because my luggage was (heavy)
- 2 There weren't on the bus, so many people had to stand. (seats)
- 3 Planes are now trains. (comfortable)
- 4 I prefer taking a bus to work because the trains are always (crowded)
- 5 Plane tickets are sometimes just boat tickets. (cheap)
- 6 Public transport isn't for some people to use. (convenient)
- 7 Electric cars are still for most people to buy. (expensive)
- 8 This train is to get to London in less than three hours. (fast)

5 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 Snowmobiles are sleds.
A faster than
B too fast
- 2 The train is the bus.
A too comfortable
B more comfortable than
- 3 Rickshaws are not motorbikes.
A the fastest
B as fast as
- 4 London cabs are in the world.
A the best
B the better
- 5 Gondolas are riverboats.
A slow enough
B slower than

Writing (an article describing a place/building)

An article describing a place/building usually consists of three paragraphs. In the first paragraph, we write the name of the place/building, where it is, and what is special about it. In the second paragraph, we describe the place/building. We write what it is made of and what there is inside and outside. In the third paragraph, we write our opinion about it. We use adjectives to make our description more vivid.

1 Read the theory box above. Now read the article and complete the paragraph plan.

Material

What is inside/outside

Name

Location

Our opinion

West Edmonton Mall (WEM), in Alberta, Canada is one of the largest entertainment and shopping centres in the world. With its shops, restaurants and parks, it's a great place for a day out.

Para 1:

WEM is an amazing structure made of steel and glass. It covers about 48 city blocks! Inside the mall, there are over 800 shops and 100 restaurants and food stalls. There is also a big luxurious hotel, a cinema, fun and exciting amusement parks and a truly wet and wild water park! The mall looks like a small city. There are also plenty of car parks which can fit thousands of cars.

Para 2:

WEM is one of the most impressive malls in the world. There are many different things to do under one roof. A visit there will be unforgettable!

Para 3:



2 Put the adjectives in brackets in the correct order.

HOLIDAY DESTINATION

Madrid



Madrid is the capital city of Spain with something for everyone. It has both 1) (stone/historic) buildings like the Royal Palace and spectacular 2) (tall/glass) skyscrapers like the Puerta de Europa. For visitors who enjoy spending money there are 3) (big/modern) shopping centres and for those who prefer a relaxing cup of coffee there are quiet 4) (brick/red) cafes in numerous squares. Of special interest is the Plaza de España with the 5) (bronze/small) statues of Don Quixote and Sancho Panza and the 6) (huge/stone) statue of Cervantes that towers above his characters. Madrid is a city of the past, present and future that welcomes both the old and the young.

3 Read the rubric and answer the questions.

An international school magazine wants students to write an article about a museum in their country (60-80 words).

- 1 What are you going to write?
- 2 Who is going to read it?
- 3 How many paragraphs are you going to write?
- 4 What information will you include (name, location etc)?

Now write your article. Use the article in Ex. 1 as a model.

Reading

- 1 Read the text, then answer the questions that follow.

The Colosseum:

An Italian Landmark



The Colosseum is one of the most popular landmarks in the world. It is in the centre of Rome, in Italy, and it is one of the largest amphitheatres ever built.

Its construction began between 70 and 72 AD and finished in 80 AD. People went there to watch interesting events like gladiator games, animal hunts and plays.

Today the Colosseum looks different because of earthquakes and stone thieves. However, it is a very important landmark in modern Italy and attracts thousands of tourists every year.

- 1 What is the Colosseum?
.....
- 2 Where is it?
.....
- 3 Why did people go there?
.....
- 4 What changed the Colosseum?
.....
- 5 List all the adjectives in the text. What does each adjective describe?
.....

- 2 Complete the sentences with: *coast, staircase, legend, freshwater, cross, monster, dates, impressive*.

- 1 Lake Baikal is the largest lake in the world.
- 2 According to , an evil magician cursed the town.
- 3 The city is on the northern of the island.
- 4 A joins the two floors.
- 5 He tried to the sea to the French coast.
- 6 The Great Sphinx from 3000 BC.
- 7 People believe that a lives in the cave.
- 8 The Statue of Liberty is one of the most landmarks in the world.

Grammar

- 3 Use the adjectives in brackets to complete the sentences.

Did you know...?

- The Great Wall of China is
1) structure in the world. (**large**)
- The Pyramids of Egypt, built about 5,000 years ago, are 2) stone buildings in the world. (**old**)
- The CN Tower in Canada is
3) the Eiffel Tower in France. In fact, it's one of the
4) towers in the world. (**tall**)

UNIT 6e

Everyday English

1 Complete the dialogue with the correct sentence.

- fantastic! • Did you take lots of photos?
- What was the weather like? • Where did you go? • How was your holiday? • Where did you stay?

David: Hey Lisa! It's nice to see you.

1)

Lisa: It was 2)
I had an amazing time.

David: 3)

Lisa: I went to Toronto, Canada.

David: Wow! 4)

Lisa: I stayed at a five-star hotel in the centre of the city.

David: That's great. 5)

Lisa: Excellent! It wasn't too hot and it wasn't too cold. It was just right.

David: Lucky you! 6)

Lisa: Yes I did. Would you like to come over later to see them?

David: Sure, that sounds great. See you later!

2 Circle the correct response.

- 1 A: How was your holiday?
B: a Wow! b Fantastic!
- 2 A: I went to Jamaica.
B: a Yes, I did. b Lucky you!
- 3 A: I did very well in my exam today.
B: a See you later. b Great!
- 4 A: How does my idea sound?
B: a Brilliant! b Thank you!
- 5 A: I'm going to Australia for my summer holiday.
B: a Amazing! b Yes, I am.

3 Replace the phrases in bold with phrases from the list.

- see you later • glad to see you
- enjoyed every minute of it • come round

- 1 Hi Ann. I'm **happy you are here** again.
.....
- 2 He'll **come to see us** tonight.
.....
- 3 Bye now! I'll **pop by this** afternoon.
.....
- 4 We all **liked it a lot**.
.....

Listening

4 Listen to Tim's conversation about his last holiday and choose the correct answer A, B or C.

- 1 Where did Tim go on holiday?
A Madrid, Spain
B New York, USA
C Beijing, China
- 2 Where did Tim stay?
A at a five-star hotel
B at a hostel
C at a cheap hotel
- 3 What was the weather like?
A warm and sunny
B cold and rainy
C snowy
- 4 What was Tim's favourite activity?
A going shopping
B going to a theatre show
C visiting some museums
- 5 What happened to Tim's pictures?
A Someone stole his bag.
B He took lots of pictures.
C He saved some pictures on his laptop.

Vocabulary

- 1 Find the words which match the pictures. List the words under the headings.

Furniture	Appliances and other

F R I D G E F R O
I A S E Z B A T H
R K Y S D O V W L
E X W K D O I A U
P G C O O K E R M
L A K I X C Q D S
A R M C H A I R I
C D Y R R S X O N
E E N H U E F B K
A N S P F G C E N

Grammar

- 2 Use the verbs in the list in the past simple to complete the text.

build

live

cook

travel

transport

make

The Aztecs



The Aztecs 1) in what is now Mexico. They 2) small, low stone houses and 3) their food over fire. They 4) many things from corn, jewels and metals such as gold and silver. Then, they 5) on foot to the market to sell them. They didn't have big animals so they 6) everything themselves in large cloth bags.

- 3 Use the adjectives to compare the houses, as in the example.



House A

Price: £650,000

Size: 425 m²

Bedrooms: 6



House B

Price: £105,000

Size: 87 m²

Bedrooms: 3



House C

Price: £250,000

Size: 183 m²

Bedrooms: 2

1 (beautiful) ► *House C is more beautiful than house B, but house A is the most beautiful of all.*

2 (big)

3 (many)

4 (expensive)

Dictation

- 4 Listen and write.

Vocabulary

- 1 Find fourteen words related to sports. List the words under the following headings.

SPORTS

EQUIPMENT

Match the sports to the verbs: *do, play, go*.

X W R E S T L I N G X S
H A W G P F N U I Y D N
T K A Y A K I N G M B O
R S Q D D J L S L N P W
A R T I D Y B P O A S B
C O E V L R A D V S H O
Q P N I E V S O E T S A
U E N N K L E S S I W R
E C I G S Y B A T C G D
T F S O K S A I C S J I
N H P L H E L M E T P N
E I G O G G L E S Z F G

- 2 Complete the advert with the following verbs in the correct form.

think compete break organise

win hear imagine create

Don't let it go to waste

We're sure you have 1) this phrase before, but how creative have you been in going through with it? A local high school is 2) its third annual competition that aims to make young people 3) carefully before throwing away household waste.

The unusual competition has taken place since 2005, and this year it promises to be the best ever with over 300 participants. Students who 4) use household waste such as paper, tins, bottles, caps, straws etc, to 5) the tallest waste sculpture in four hours. The finalists have to 6) the old record in order to 7) the cash prize. No one has been able to beat that record yet. You can 8) the excitement!



Grammar

- 3 Write the past participle of the following verbs. Mark them as *R* (regular) or *I* (irregular).

1 go	▶ gone (I)	7 give	.....
2 play	.....	8 attend	.....
3 win	.....	9 see	.....
4 start	.....	10 do	.....
5 be	.....	11 finish	.....
6 watch	.....	12 beat	.....

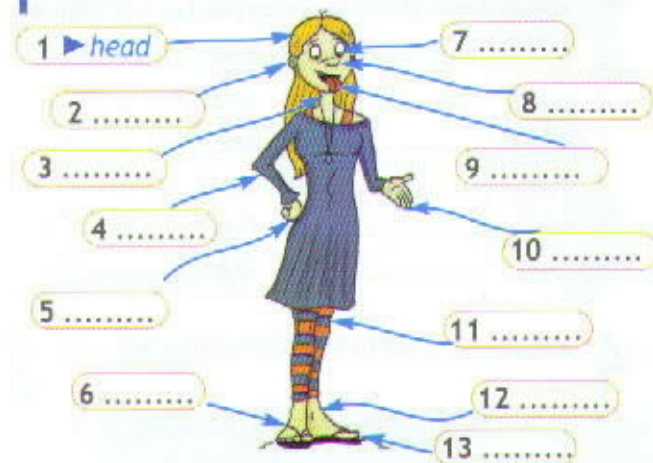
- 4 Put the words in the correct order.

- have/Jane and Tom/many/medals/won
.....
 - you/played/baseball?/have/ever
.....
 - gone/Diane/skiing/has/times/many
.....
 - not/I/have/lunch/eaten/yet
.....
 - judo/have/they/done/never
.....
 - has/John/already/two kilos/lost
.....
- 5 Fill in: *already, since, for, just, yet, ever, never, so far*.

- He has won ten competitions
- They haven't signed up for the games
- He has played professional football ten years now.
- The team has won two games and are hoping to win their third next week.
- A: Have you tried skydiving?
B: No, I'm really afraid of heights.
- She has been playing tennis she was five. That's why she is so good.
- The visiting team has just arrived and the game will be starting in ten minutes.
- Although he's a good swimmer, he has won a competition.

Vocabulary

1 Label the parts of the body.



2 Cross the odd word out. What has happened to the people in the pictures?



- 1 break your leg – neck – eye
- 2 sprain your wrist – ear – ankle
- 3 cut your tooth – leg – finger
- 4 bruise your eye – tongue – arm
- 5 twist your finger – nose – ankle
- 6 hit your tongue – head – hand

3 Fill in the verbs in the correct form: wonder, win, hit, lose, pull, pay, recover, create.

- 1 A chef named Corubus the very first Olympic race in 776 BC.
- 2 American swimmer Mark Spitz Olympic history in 1972, when he won all seven races that he qualified for.
- 3 Many football players their leg muscles during games and often can't play for most of the season.

- 4 Jane slipped and her head on the ice.
- 5 Mary was sad when she the gymnastics competition.
- 6 Ken if he would ever have the courage to dive out of a plane.
- 7 The team's efforts finally off and they scored the winning goal.
- 8 The injured rock climber is expected to after his terrible fall.

Grammar

4 Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or the present perfect.

Tara VanDerveer



Tara VanDerveer is one of the most talented coaches in the US. Since her early days playing college football back in the 70s, she 1) (make) a name for herself. She 2) (be) the head coach of the Women's National Team in 1995. In 1996, she 3) (lead) the Olympic Women's Basketball Team in the summer games in Atlanta.

VanDerveer 4) (coach) six USA Basketball Teams so far. During her career, she 5) (guide) three teams to gold medals. Her basketball teams 6) (win) national championships, Final Four appearances and they 7) (earn) many titles.

In 1988, 1989 and 1992, she 8) (be) National Coach of the Year.

5 Choose the correct adverb.

- 1 Have you spoken to James last night/yet?
- 2 He has broken three world records so far/last week.
- 3 She won the gold medal yesterday/so far.
- 4 They ran in the marathon two weeks already/ago.
- 5 She has already/ever competed in two Olympic Games.

Writing (informal emails)

1 Read the theory.

We write informal emails to people we know well (e.g. our penfriend, friend, relative, etc). We start our email with: *Dear/Hi + person's first name*. In the first paragraph, we write our **opening remarks** and the **reason** for writing (*How's it going?*, *How are you?*). In the second paragraph, we write the **information** or **details** we need to give. In the third paragraph, we write our **closing remarks** (*I hope I've helped*, *That's my advice*, or your **feelings** about what you wrote, and a remark like: *I'd better go now*, *Talk soon* etc). We end our email with: *Yours*, *Take care*, *Good luck* etc, and our first name.

2 Read the rubric and answer the questions.

This is part of an email you received from your English penfriend, Mike.

I just love rugby. What's your favourite sport?

Mike

Write Mike an email to answer his question. Write how often you play the sport and what equipment you need.

- 1 Who are you writing the email to?
- 2 What information should you include? Tick (✓)
 - a name of sport
 - b when you started
 - c who goes with you
 - d where you play it
 - e how often you play it
 - f what you need to play it
 - g why you like it

3 Read the model. Which paragraph in the email gives:

- a) closing remarks; b) details we need to give;
- c) opening remarks?

Hi Mike,

1 How's it going? Of course I'll tell you about the sports I like. My favourite one is tennis.

2 Tennis is a fast-paced sport that needs a lot of skill and talent. It isn't very expensive because all you need is a racquet and comfortable clothes. There are a lot of tennis courts in my area that are free to use, so I get to play as often as I like. I also have tennis lessons once a week after school and take part in competitions with other schools.

3 To me, it's very challenging and safe. Maybe we'll have a match when we get together.

Take care,
Danny

4 Mark the sentences 1-5 as O (opening remarks) or C (closing remarks).

- 1 Write and tell me what you've been up to.
- 2 Hey, how are you? You asked me about skateboarding. ...
- 3 Haven't heard from you lately. Well, I've been busy too.
- 4 Hope I've helped.
- 5 I'm sorry to hear that. Here's my advice.

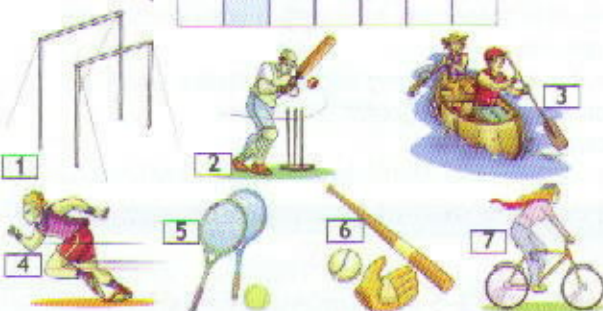
5 Replace the words in bold with subject/object pronouns or possessive adjectives.

- 1 Snowboarding and motocross are extreme sports. **Snowboarding and motocross** are thrilling sports.
- 2 The children enjoy swimming a lot. I can't keep **the children** out of the water!
- 3 Where's my ball? Have you seen **my ball**?
- 4 Where does Sally live? Have you got **Sally's** address?
- 5 Rob plays basketball. **Rob's team** has won four straight games this season.

6 Now write your email to Mike about your favourite sport (60-80 words).

Vocabulary

- 1 Complete the crossword. What's the hidden word?



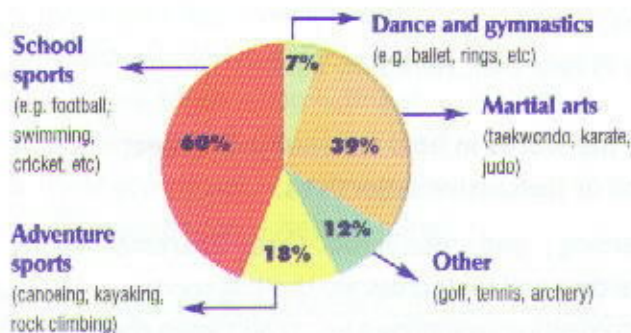
- 2 Look at the pie chart that Susan made for her classmates and complete the sentences with the words below.

most/the majority of many

some

a few

very few



- of Susan's classmates do dance and gymnastics.
- students go canoeing, and rock climbing.
- students play school sports such as football.
- do taekwondo and judo.
- of Susan's classmates play tennis, golf and do archery.

- 3 Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or the present perfect.

David Beckham, who was born on 2 May 1975, in London, England, 1) (**dream**) of becoming a footballer from an early age. His career 2) (**begin**) at the Bobby Charlton Soccer School in 1986, when he was just 11. When he was 12, he 3) (**go**) to train with Manchester United and 4) (**sign**) with them at the age of 16. In July 2003, he 5) (**leave**) Manchester to play with Real Madrid and 6) (**enjoy**) playing with some of the biggest names in football. Since 2007, he 7) (**be**) with the LA Galaxy team and hopes to make the game as popular there as it is in Europe. His skilful free kicks and wacky haircuts 8) (**make**) him the most popular and recognised footballer in the world.

- 4 Complete the sentences. Use the past simple or the present perfect.

- A: When (you/start) playing football?
B: I (start) when I was five, but I (be) on the school team for a year.
- A: (you/watch) Jane's last game?
B: Yes. I (not/miss) any of her games so far this year.
- A: I (join) the local archery club yesterday.
B: Really? I (not/know) you were interested in archery.
- A: Coach Stevens (tell) us to practise more.
B: Well, you (lose) a game last week.
- A: (you/go) swimming yesterday?
B: I (want) to, but had no time.

Vocabulary

1 What's wrong with each person?



- 1 John's got a s..... a.....
- 2 Ann's got a t.....
- 3 Sue's got a h.....
- 4 Bill's got the f.....
- 5 Tony's got a t.....
- 6 Pete's got a s..... t.....
- 7 Steve's got a c.....

Everyday English

2 Match the phrases to the correct responses.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Hey, Jean. Are you OK? | a I've got a temperature. |
| 2 What's wrong? | b I suppose you're right. |
| 3 Have you taken any medicine? | c No, I haven't. |
| 4 You should see the doctor. | d No. I feel awful. |

3 Replace the phrases in bold with phrases from the list.

What's wrong feel awful

You should see You're right

- 1 I **don't feel very well**.
- 2 Oh, dear! **What's the problem?**
- 3 I **think you need** a doctor.
- 4 **That's true**, I suppose.

Listening

4 Listen and choose the correct picture.

1 What happened to Emma?



2 What's wrong with Mark?



3 What's Tony's favourite sport?



4 Where has Sue gone?



Reading

1 Read the texts and choose the sentence which best describes each text.

1 **STAND BEHIND THE YELLOW LINE AS TRAIN APPROACHES**

- a The train must not cross the yellow line.
- b You must not stand before the train arrives.
- c You can cross the line only after the train stops.

2 **Table Tennis Competition**
Finalists have to arrive at least one hour before the game. If they fail to do so, they will be banned from the games.

- a The competition will stop if finalists come late.
- b To compete, finalists must be there on time.
- c Finalists who don't come will lose the competition.

3 **Computer crashed.**
Didn't get your email in time.
Can you send it again?

- a Jim wants a new computer.
- b Jim wants to find his emails.
- c Jim wants another copy of the email.

4 **Message: Steven** — your English tutor can't make it today — will call later tonight to make new time for Friday.

- a Steven's English tutor will not be home tonight.
- b Steven's English tutor will call on Friday.
- c Steven's English tutor will be able to do the lesson on Friday.

5 **REFRIGERATE ONCE BOTTLE IS OPENED.**

- a You must put the bottle in the fridge.
- b You must put the bottle in the fridge after you open it.
- c You must open the bottle before you put it in the fridge.

Vocabulary

2 Choose the correct word.

- 1 A healthy tongue is **moist/pale**.
- 2 Healthy nails are **heavy/dark** pink.
- 3 When it's cold, lips may **crack/break**.
- 4 Meat and liver are **full/rich** in iron.
- 5 The food we eat can **affect/make** our health.

Dictation

3 Listen and write.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

UNIT 8a

Vocabulary

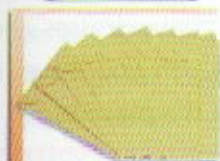
1 Choose the correct word.



1 gold / silver rings



2 a plastic / leather bag



3 cardboard / paper envelopes



4 a wooden / rubber duck



5 a metal / glass vase



6 a silk / rubber glove

2 Look at John's shopping basket. What did he buy? Complete his shopping list.



- 1 of sugar
- 2 of vinegar
- 3 of spaghetti
- 4 of juice
- 5 of tuna
- 6 of soda
- 7 of chocolates

3 Fill in: *donate, feed, competition, part, attract, involved*.

CANSTRUCTION

Enter this year's art 1) !

Create your own work of art made from cans filled with food and help 2) the hungry.

If you want to 3) the public's attention to the problem of hunger, get 4)

You don't need to be an artist to take 5)

6) your work of art and help change the world!

For more information please call 922 653 1212.

Grammar

4 Underline the correct word to complete the sentence.

- 1 Is anything/everything OK, Lisa?
- 2 Someone/Anyone called for you last night.
- 3 There was no time to talk to someone/anyone.
- 4 We couldn't do something/anything.
- 5 Everything/Something here is so expensive!
- 6 Everyone/Anyone is tired. Let's stop.
- 7 I can't see anything/something in the dark.
- 8 Someone/Anyone is at the door.
- 9 Let's do something/anything fun today.

5 Complete the dialogue with *some, any* or *a/an*.

John: Hey Sue, I'm going to the supermarket.

Sue: Can you buy 1) sugar and 2) loaf of bread, please?

John: Sure, would you like 3) milk?

Sue: Yes, I haven't got 4) at all. I also need 5) packet of spaghetti and 6) apple pie.

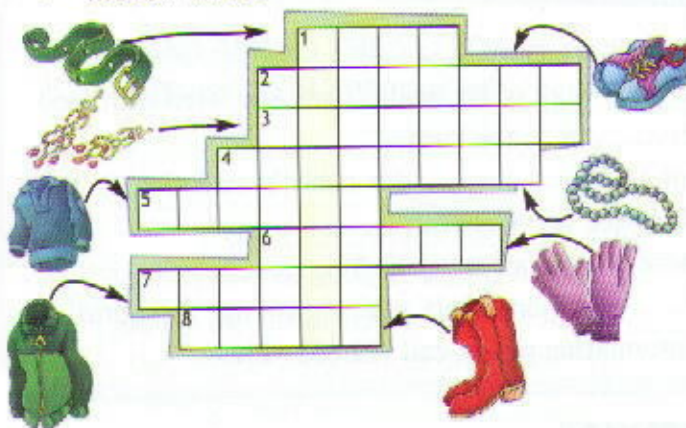
John: OK.

Sue: Here take 7) money and put on 8) jacket because it's cold outside.

John: OK. See you in a while.

Vocabulary

1 Complete the crossword. What's the hidden word?



2 Write the opposite.

- 1 a cheap tie ≠ an e _____ tie
- 2 a trendy skirt ≠ an o _____ skirt
- 3 a pair of flat shoes ≠ a pair of h _____ shoes
- 4 an elegant dress ≠ a c _____ dress
- 5 a colourful T-shirt ≠ a p _____ T-shirt

3 Fill in: melt, taste, invite, go, miss, create.

Dear Katie,
I am writing to

- 1) you to a very exciting event. Next month, my school is holding a chocolate contest. Students will 2) their own chocolate treats. The chocolate must be kept at a cool temperature so that it won't 3) It's an event you shouldn't 4) All the money from the contest will 5) to children who need help. Do come and 6) these special treats!
- Ann



4 Complete the text with the words below.

sweet tooth

dark chocolate

low temperature

top designers

fashion show

New York hosts a special 1) every year. 2) make dresses using white or 3) They work at 4) to create dresses and accessories that won't melt. If you have a 5) , this is the place to be!

Grammar

5 Fill in: a lot of, a few, a little, many, much or any.

- A
- J: How 1) bananas are there?
C: Not 2) , but there are 3) cherries.
J: Is there 4) sugar?
C: Just 5) We need a bag.
J: There aren't 6) apples left, either.
C: Let's make a shopping list.

- B
- A: How was the party last night?
B: Fantastic! There were 1) students there.
A: Were 2) of our teachers there?
B: 3) younger ones, like Miss Parsons. There was so 4) food, too.
A: Did they have that delicious chocolate dessert this year?
B: Yes, but I only had 5) because so 6) people liked it. Katie didn't get 7) !
A: It's a pity I didn't come.
B: Don't worry there are 8) birthday parties next month, so we'll have some fun together.

Writing (informal emails – describing a neighbourhood)

1 Read the theory.

Informal emails describing a neighbourhood usually consist of three paragraphs. We start our email with *Hi* or *Dear* and the person's first name. In the first paragraph, we write our **opening remarks** and the reason we are writing. In the second paragraph, we **describe the neighbourhood**. We write about what shops are near our house and other places such as cafés, restaurants, cinemas, etc. Next, we write about the **people** in our neighbourhood and what they are like. In the third paragraph, we write our **closing remarks**. We end our email with *Yours* or *Love*, etc and our first name. We normally use the present tense throughout the email.

2 John received an email from Richard, his English penfriend. Read the following text.

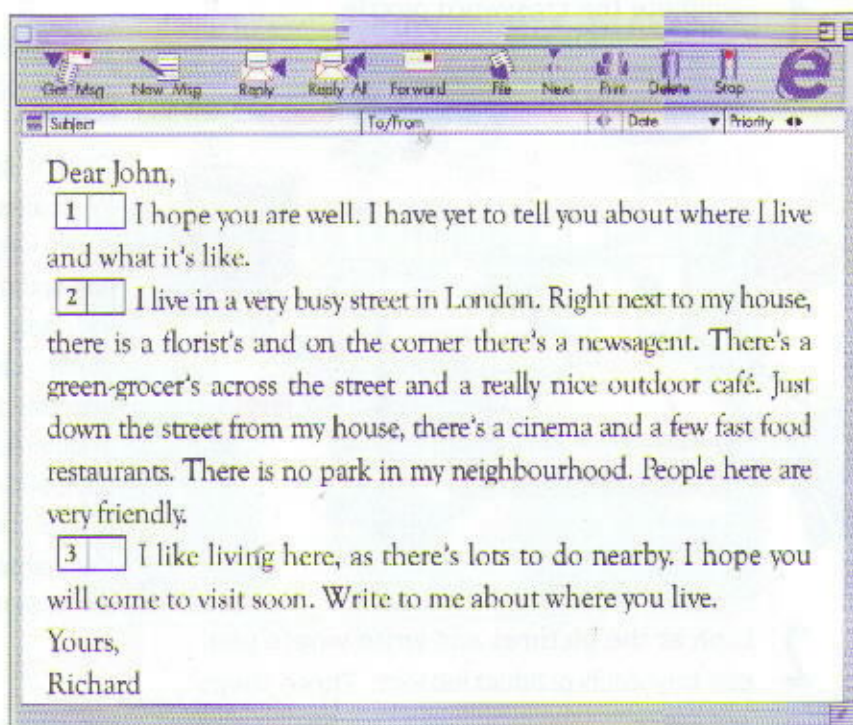
What's your neighbourhood like? Are there any shops nearby? Are there parks, cafés, cinemas or a post office there? What are the people like?

Which of the following should you write about?

- name of place
- shops
- house address
- the prices
- entertainment
- people
- how you like it
- the neighbours

3 Read the email. In which paragraph do we write:

- our closing remarks;
- the reason we're writing;
- the place, the people and entertainment?



4 Now write an email to Richard describing your neighbourhood. (80-100 words)

Giving directions

5 Look at the street map. You are at the café. Give directions about how to go from the café to

- the supermarket,
- the florist's,
- the bank.

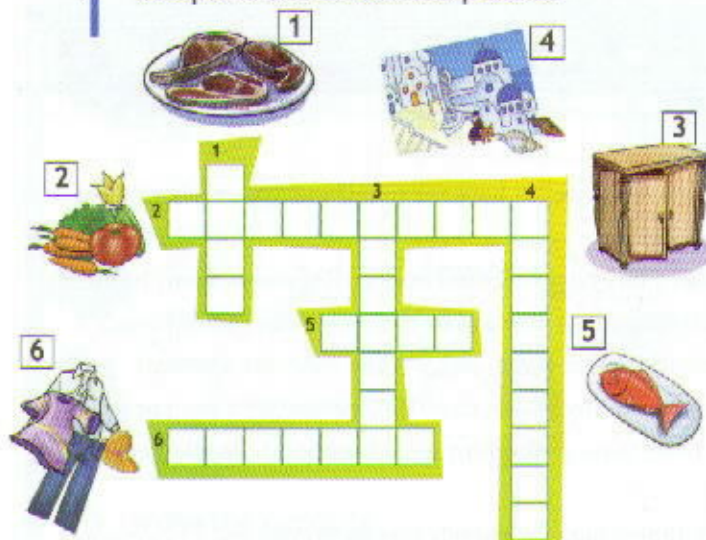


- Walk down Apple Street
-
-

Dress right!

Vocabulary

1 Complete the crossword puzzle.



2 Look at the pictures and write where you can buy each product/object. Three shops are extra.

- Chemist's • Newsagent's • Shoe shop
- Electronics shop • Fast food restaurant
- Baker's • Florist's • Pet shop
- Sports shop • Greengrocer's • Post office



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8

3 Complete the article with the correct word from the list. Then answer the questions.

- exotic • products • tired • fresh
- open • cafés

One of the most popular markets in England is in Walthamstow, East London. It is the longest, about a mile long, but not the biggest market in Europe. You can find many 1) here in hundreds of stalls, including 2) fruit and vegetables, and cheap clothes and furniture. For those who are interested in something a little more 3) , Walthamstow Market offers south Asian food and Caribbean music. If you get 4) , enjoy a cup of coffee at one of the 5) Walthamstow Market is 6) daily, from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm.

1 Where is Walthamstow Market located?

.....

2 How long is it?

3 What can you find there?

4 When is Walthamstow Market open?

.....

Grammar

4 Complete the advertisement with *some*, *any*, *every* and their compounds.

A shopping adventure!

If you want to shop for 1) different while travelling in Thailand, then check out the floating market. A two-hour trip by boat from Bangkok, the market offers 2) for 3) You will find small boats selling 4) from food to souvenirs. Not just 5) can take a boat and go, as there are special tours that take you around the market. Next time you are in Thailand, try 6) new by shopping on a floating boat.

Listening

1 Listen and mark the sentences **T** (true) or **F** (false).

- 1 Tina wants to buy a pair of trousers.
- 2 The trousers are small.
- 3 Tina needs medium trousers.
- 4 The old trousers are black.
- 5 They cost £45.

Everyday English

2 Choose the correct response.

- 1 A: Can I help you?
B: a Can I exchange this blouse, please?
b Excuse me.
- 2 A: It's too small.
B: a What size do you need?
b Do you need anything else?
- 3 A: Do you have it in a different colour?
B: a It's £25.
b I'll have a look.
- 4 A: What size do you need?
B: a Black.
b Small.
- 5 A: What colour would you like?
B: a Red.
b Medium.

3 Complete the dialogue with the correct phrase.

- I'd like to exchange this blouse • the receipt
- What size do you need • big • Thank you
- Let me check • Can I help you



- SA: Good morning. 1) ?
T: Yes. 2)
It's too 3)
SA: Have you got 4) ?
T: Yes, here it is.
SA: OK. 5) ?
T: Small. Do you have it in a different colour?
SA: 6)
I have it in red, blue, white and black.
T: Black, please.
SA: Here it is.
T: 7)

4 Replace the phrases in bold with the phrases in the list.

- Here you are • Can I have the blue one
- What can I do for you • Do you have
- I'll have a look • it comes in a wide range

- 1 Good morning. **Can I help you?**
- 2 Well, **let me check.**
- 3 I'd like **blue**, please.
- 4 **There you go**, blue, size small.
- 5 Yes, we **have it** in lots of colours.
- 6 Sure. **Have you got the receipt?**

Reading

- 1 Read the article and mark the statements T (true), F (false) or DS (doesn't say).

Junk food: garbage or not?

Junk food isn't made up of garbage, but it is not good for your body. Junk food has lots of fat, sugar and salt, which makes it taste good. Many people like junk food and it's easy to eat a lot of it.

When you eat junk food, you are not giving the body the energy and vitamins it needs. Junk food can damage your heart and lungs and may lead to disease. Too much junk food can make you fat and give your skin a poor colour. The sugar in junk food damages your teeth and can cause cavities. When you eat lots of junk food, it can cause a stomach ache and you get tired quickly. It's not the answer when we are hungry and need something to give us energy.

When at the supermarket, try not to buy packets of crisps and cans of soda. Instead, choose cartons of milk or orange juice and snacks like bananas or some cheese. Milk, meat, spaghetti, fruit and vegetables all give your body the nutrients it needs to grow and have energy. Stay away from chocolate and sweets, as they only give the body sugar and quick energy that does not last long.

It's important to eat lots of fruit and vegetables and not too much junk food each day. You need to make smart choices when looking for a snack. Throw away the junk food and eat healthily!

- 1 Junk food has lots of fat and few vitamins.
- 2 Junk food affects the brain.
- 3 Junk food turns your teeth green.
- 4 Junk food makes you tired.
- 5 Buying milk and bananas is a smart choice.
- 6 Meat and spaghetti help your body grow.
- 7 You should always eat lots of sweets.

Vocabulary

- 2 Complete the leaflet with the verbs in the list in their correct form.

- lose • cause • get
- start • lead • turn

DON'T SMOKE WHY?

We all know that smoking is bad for your health, but why?

Smoking 1) many problems to our body. It affects our brain and slows down our body and even makes us 2) our balance. It damages the muscles in the heart and we get tired easily. We 3) more colds and coughs when we smoke and it 4) our teeth yellow. Smoking for many years causes heart and lung disease that may 5) to early death.

Some good reasons not to 6) smoking and stay healthy.

Grammar

- 3 Underline the correct word.

- 1 Is there anyone/someone home?
- 2 How much/How many eggs did you use?
- 3 I have something/anything in my handbag.
- 4 Anyone/Someone is on the phone.
- 5 I ate a few/a little biscuits for breakfast.
- 6 Everyone/Anyone came to my party.
- 7 There is some/many bread on the table.
- 8 I don't have many/any time to talk.

Dictation

- 4 Listen and write.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Vocabulary

1 Find the words.

- 1 You use it to type information into a computer. K
- 2 You use it to print documents. P
- 3 You use it to scan pictures. S
- 4 You use it to play sound on the computer. S
- 5 You use it to move around the screen. M
- 6 You use it to see people while talking to them on the Internet. W

2 Match the words to form phrases.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| 1 ☐ maths | a graphics |
| 2 ☐ sound | b console |
| 3 ☐ rich | c effects |
| 4 ☐ sore | d skills |
| 5 ☐ games | e eyes |

3 Complete the sentences with the correct word(s) in the correct form.

- download • design websites • burn CDs
- play computer games • save her files
- do her homework • send emails
- improve memory

- 1 Jane loves to listen to music, so she often ► **downloads** music on her computer.
- 2 John to his friends every weekend to see how they're doing.
- 3 Ann forgot to on the computer and she lost all her homework.
- 4 George often with his favourite songs and gives them to his friends.
- 5 He sometimes in the evening. His favourite is Football Manager.

- 6 She often on the computer because it's easier than writing it by hand.
- 7 Joe for a living.
- 8 Computer games help and patience, according to experts.

Grammar

4 Match the modals in bold to their use.

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1 Jane can design web pages. | a ask for permission |
| 2 She could use a computer when she was ten. | b refuse permission |
| 3 Can I use your printer? | c past ability |
| 4 You can't use my computer to send emails. | d present ability |
| 5 You can play on my computer if you want to. | e giving permission |

5 Fill in: *can/can't* or *could/couldn't*.

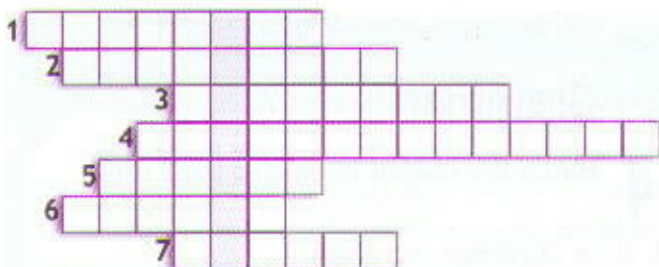
When I was younger, I didn't know the first thing about computers. I 1) even turn a computer on! One day, I saw an ad about free IT courses at the community centre. In no time, I 2) use the computer like an expert. I then I decided to study Computer Science at university. Today, I'm a computer programmer and I 3) write new programmes. I love computers and I 4) imagine my life without them.

6 Fill in the correct forms of *must* and *have to*.COMPUTER HEALTH
AND SAFETY RULES

- You 1) take a break every hour to give your eyes a rest and your body a stretch.
- Your screen 2) be close to your eyes. There 3) be a distance of 45 to 60 cm between you and the screen.
- The top of your screen 4) be at the same height as your eyes.
- You 5) buy a special chair, but it 6) have a backrest.

Vocabulary

- 1 Complete the crossword. What is the hidden word?



- 1 We use it to play games or surf the Internet at home.
- 2 We use it to heat up food quickly.
- 3 We use it to cut the grass.
- 4 We use it to wash the clothes.
- 5 We use it to surf the Internet or play video games wherever we are.
- 6 We use it to cook food.
- 7 We use it to keep our food cool.

- 2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs below.

- throw away • maintain • recycle
- repair • donate • upgrade

- 1 Ann her old fridge and computer to charity last week.
- 2 I try to all my appliances for a very long time.
- 3 Melissa her computer because it wasn't fast enough. Now it's very quick.
- 4 Mark some parts of the vacuum cleaner so they wouldn't go to waste.
- 5 Doug had to his microwave because it broke. It cost him a lot of money.
- 6 Mum doesn't like to things, so our house is full of old appliances.

Grammar

- 3 Underline the correct answers.

- 1 You should/mustn't do your homework.
- 2 You must/mustn't touch wires.
- 3 You should/shouldn't recycle old appliances.
- 4 You should/shouldn't ask questions when you don't understand something.
- 5 You must/mustn't leave the water running all day.
- 6 You should/mustn't play computer games for too many hours at a time.
- 7 You should/shouldn't keep mobile phones turned on when you are at the cinema.

- 4 Explain the signs. Use *must*/*mustn't* and the verbs in brackets.



- 1 You rubbish on the ground. (throw)
- 2 You (stop)
- 3 You here. (swim)
- 4 You (smoke)
- 5 You left. (turn)
- 6 You in class. (eat)

Writing

For-and-against articles

1 Read the theory.

For-and-against articles give the good and the bad points of a topic. In the first paragraph, we state the topic. In the second paragraph, we write what the **advantages** are. For each advantage, we write an example to explain it. In the third paragraph, we write the **disadvantages** of the topic. For each disadvantage, we write an example to explain it. In the last paragraph, we **summarise** the arguments. We start each main body paragraph with a topic sentence. This is a sentence which summarises the paragraph or introduces the main idea of the paragraph. Each topic sentence is followed by supporting sentences which explain the topic sentence.

2 Read the model. Match the paragraphs to the headings.

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ 1 State topic | ☐ 3 Restate topic |
| ☐ 2 Disadvantages and examples | ☐ 4 Advantages and examples |

- A** Everybody loves watching TV. We spend hours in front of it every day, but is it good for us?
- B** Television can be a very useful tool. It gives us a lot of information about the world. For instance, the news tells us what is happening and documentaries on TV teach us about the animal world, space, the environment and technology, to name a few.
- C** On the other hand, TV can also be bad for us because we spend too much time watching it. We often watch shows for hours when we could be taking some exercise or doing some homework.
- D** To sum up, TV is a good information source for everyone. However, we should learn to control ourselves and watch TV more responsibly.

3 Complete the table with ideas from the text.

Advantages	Examples
Disadvantages	Examples

4 Read the rubric.

- You had a class discussion about wind energy.
- Now your teacher wants you to write a short article on the topic for the school magazine.
- Write your article (80-100 words).

Look at the table. Match the points to their examples, then write your article.



Advantages	Examples
☐ 1 It is friendly to the environment.	a We can use the land around them for many purposes.
☐ 2 Wind turbines do not take up much space.	b We don't burn fossil fuels to generate electricity.
Disadvantages	Examples
☐ 3 It can be very expensive.	a We need a lot of money to build them.
☐ 4 We cannot always trust the wind.	b In many areas, the wind strength is too low to support a wind turbine.

Vocabulary

1 Complete the review with the nouns in the list.

- TV series • episodes • aliens • surprise
- action • adventure • science fiction • fans



Roswell High was a(n) 1) about four 2) disguising themselves as human teenagers. The 3) were filled with 4) and 5) 6) all over the world watched closely as the four alien teenagers and their three human friends lived their lives and tried to find their enemies. While it was a(n) 7) show, there was also romance and comedy which made it popular not only to the sci-fi fans, but also to the average teenager. So it's no 8) that this show was so successful.

2 Choose the correct word.

- 1 *Star Trek* is a **science fiction/comedy** series about the adventures of humans and aliens.
- 2 CNN is a news channel that **holds/broadcasts** across the world.
- 3 It was a **fan/surprise** to everyone that the film became a success on TV.
- 4 The crew **come/see** face to face with members of a race that can control minds.
- 5 The film has got amazing sound **actions/effects**.

Grammar

3 Fill in: *who, which* or *whose*.

- 1 The man lives next door is an actor.
- 2 Where's the book was on my desk?
- 3 I know a lot of people like science fiction films.
- 4 We met a man wife is a film director.
- 5 Mr Smith, ... daughter knows you, lives next to us.
- 6 There's a shop near my house sells second-hand books.

4 Fill in: *must, mustn't, have to, don't have to, can, can't*.

Cinema Rules in the UK

- 1 You turn off your mobile phone.
- 2 You be quiet.
- 3 You throw things on the floor or at people.
- 4 You show your ticket before you go inside the theatre.
- 5 You reserve the tickets days in advance. You buy them directly at the sales counters at the cinema.
- 6 You buy drinks and food at the theatre.
- 7 You put your feet on the other seats.
- 8 You bring food or drinks from home.
- 9 You pay for tickets in cash; you also pay by credit card.



Everyday English

1 Complete the dialogue with the correct phrase.

- I'll take it.
- How can I help you?
- Have you got it in black?
- I'm looking for a digital camera.
- Have a look at this one.
- How much is it?
- Do you want a specific brand?

Assistant: Good morning. 1)

Margaret: Good morning. 2)

Assistant: OK. 3)

Margaret: I'd prefer a Sony.

Assistant: 4) It's a new model and it's very good.

Margaret: It looks great. 5)

Assistant: Yes. We've also got it in red.

Margaret: 6)

Assistant: It's £150.

Margaret: 7)

Assistant: Great. Here you are.

2 Replace the phrases in bold with the ones from the list.

- how much it costs
- How can I help you
- do you have in mind
- Come with me
- What do you think of this

- Can you tell me **its price**?
- What do you need, madam?
- Here. Is it **OK**?
- What exactly **are you looking for**?
- This way, please.

Listening

3 Listen to two people talking. For questions 1-5 choose the correct answer A, B, or C.

- Where are these two people?
A at a restaurant B at a shop
C at a library
- What kind of camera does she want?
A a digital camera B a video camera
C a digital video camera
- What colour does she want?
A blue B red C pink
- Which camera does she buy?
A the blue 7 megapixel camera
B the red 7 megapixel camera
C the red 9 megapixel camera
- What's the difference in price between the two cameras?
A £50 B £5 C £15

4 Make questions using *can* and then circle the correct answers, as in the example.

- we/go/skiing/next week
▶ *Can we go skiing next week?*
a I'm afraid we can. **(b)** Sorry, we can't.
- I/use/your/computer
..... ?
a Of course I can. b Of course you can.
- I/borrow/your pen
..... ?
a Yes, you can't. b Of course you can.
- you/help/me/with/my/homework
..... ?
a I'm afraid I can't. b Of course I can't.
- you/turn/the/lights/on
..... ?
a Sure. b No, you mustn't.

Electricity: Safety Tips

Electricity is very powerful, but it is dangerous too. There are very important rules to remember when you are using electricity.

Firstly, you must never put anything else in a socket other than a plug. That is why all homes should have safety covers on all sockets that you don't use. Also, you must never handle anything with electricity when you are around water or you are wet. Secondly, you must never use objects that look damaged. If you see the plug or the wires broken, you should tell an adult about it. Another thing to be careful about is never to plug in too many appliances into one power socket because this could start a fire. In the end, if you do not follow these simple rules, you can get hurt or even killed. You can get an electrical shock that is very painful even if it is a small one. So, next time you use an electrical appliance, remember these rules. Using electricity safely will also keep you safe!



Reading

- 1 Read the article about electricity safety. Then, answer the questions and write Y (Yes), N (No) or DS (Doesn't say) next to the statements that follow.

- 1 Electricity can be dangerous.
- 2 You should always read the instructions of any new appliance.
- 3 You mustn't touch a plug with wet hands.
- 4 You must plug a lot of appliances into one socket.
- 5 You shouldn't do anything if you see a damaged appliance.
- 6 You must call the electric company if there is something wrong with a socket.

- 2 Fill in: *ants, electrons, energy, circuit, dangerous, current*.

- 1 carry electricity like carry leaves from one place to another.
- 2 It is to fly a kite around power lines.
- 3 Electricity is a type of
- 4 Power lines carry an electrical to all the houses.
- 5 When somebody cuts a power line, the electrical breaks.

- 3 Underline the correct word.

- 1 You don't have to/mustn't use electrical appliances around water.
- 2 You should/mustn't unplug an appliance from the socket when you are not using it.
- 3 You shouldn't/have to plug a lot of appliances into one socket.
- 4 You must/don't have to change a light bulb if it's still working.
- 5 You have to/mustn't use a safety cover if you have young children.
- 6 You must/shouldn't always be careful when using electrical appliances.

Dictation

- 4 Listen and write.

.....

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Vocabulary

- 1 Match the words. Use the phrases to complete sentences 1-6.

1	clever	a	tune
2	action	b	office
3	box	c	see
4	must	d	lyrics
5	strong	e	packed

- Pirates of the Caribbean* did very well at the
- The song writer wrote very for this song.
- Everyone is talking about the film. It's a(n) comedy.
- Hard rock songs have a(n)
- The film is an adventure with scenes that will amaze you.

- 2 Complete the film review with the words below.

set off save joins unite
directed watch stars action-packed

NATIONAL TREASURE

Book of Secrets

This sequel to the box office success *National Treasure* is also 1) by Jon Turteltaub and 2) Nicolas Cage as Ben Gates, the treasure hunter. In this 3) adventure, Ben 4) forces again with his old crew and they 5) in search of clues that takes them around the world. The treasure hunters 6) to try to find all the clues and solve the mystery of who killed President Lincoln. The hunters 7) the current President from kidnappers and manage to escape. It's thrilling and fun to 8) , but at times confusing. This is a must-see film for the mystery lover.

Grammar

- 3 Fill in: *is, are, was, were*.

- Jim's room painted yesterday.
- Eragon* directed by Stefen Fangmeier.
- Cameras not allowed in this museum.
- The building cleaned every day.
- Service now included in the bill.
- The flowers delivered yesterday.

- 4 Rewrite the sentences in the passive voice.

- They serve lunch from 12:00 to 2:30.
.....
- The Mayor opened the new theatre yesterday afternoon.
.....
- They hold the Grammy Awards every February.
.....
- Famous singers attend the Awards.
.....
- Thomas Edison invented the light bulb.
.....
- The police arrested the bank robbers.
.....
- Thousands of tourists visit Venice every year.
.....
- They hired extra staff for the summer.
.....

- 5 Rewrite the newspaper headlines as complete sentences. Use the passive.

- 1 Texas homes hit by tornado yesterday

- 2 MISSING BOY FOUND
SAFE AT TRAIN STATION

- 3 VOLCANO ATTRACTS
VISITORS TO BIG ISLAND

- 4 Police officers continue investigation

Vocabulary

1 Fill in: *soap opera, chat shows, police drama, nature shows, the news, quiz shows, cartoons, reality shows.*

- 1 I am going to watch tonight to see what happened with the child that went missing.
- 2 Many of the have famous guests that talk about their lives.
- 3 I love because I can learn about dolphins, tigers and other animals.
- 4 Karen watches all the, as she loves to test her knowledge of the world.
- 5 are very popular because they show real people and not actors in different situations.
- 6 Children love watching such as Mickey Mouse.
- 7 Every day, my mother watches her favourite to see what happens in the daily lives of the characters.
- 8 Last night, we saw a about two bank robbers that were finally caught after several robberies.

2 Fill in: *one-of-a-kind, scared to death, animal expert, natural habitats.*

- 1 Animals shouldn't be kept in zoos. I think it's better for them to be in their
- 2 Jack Hanna knows a lot about animals. He's a(n)
- 3 They are going on safari in Mauritius. One thing is certain — it'll be a(n) experience.
- 4 When she saw the snake coming close to her, she started to run. She was

Grammar

3 Look at the agendas. Complete the sentences, using *be (not) going to*.

Greg

14 March

- meet uncle Joe
- do the shopping
- play tennis
- watch a film

Sally

14 March

- visit aunt Claire
- do the shopping
- tidy the flat
- eat out

- 1 Greg meet his uncle.
- 2 He play tennis.
- 3 He attend a performance.
- 4 Sally visit her aunt.
- 5 She tidy her flat.
- 6 She cook dinner.
- 7 They do the shopping.

4 What are you/aren't you going to do this weekend? Write six sentences.

5 What are they going to do? Use the verbs in the list to complete the sentences.

catch read fly jog buy pay



- 1 He a plane.
- 2 She a book.
- 3 She a dress.
- 4 He a bill.
- 5 They in the park.
- 6 He the bus.

UNIT 10c

Writing

(informal emails about your favourite singer)

1 Read the theory.

Informal emails about our favourite singer can start with *Hi* and our friend's name. We write our favourite singer's name, where he/she is from, what type of music he/she sings. Then we write why we like him/her and what our favourite song is and why. We end our email with our closing remarks. We sign off with *Yours* or *Take care* and our first name.

2 Read the rubric and answer the questions.

This is part of an email from your English penfriend, Mike:

Hi ... ,

My favourite singer is Shakira. Have you heard of her? I just love her. Who's your favourite singer? Have you seen him or her live? What is your favourite song?

Write an email to Mike (60-80 words).

- What are you going to write?
- Who is going to read it?
- Who are you going to write about?
- Why do you like him or her?

3 Read the email. Answer the questions.



Hi Steve,

My favourite singer is Justin Timberlake. He's from America. His music is a mix of hip hop and disco. I like it because it has a fantastic rhythm that makes you want to dance. My favourite song is *What Goes Around*. It has a catchy tune and his voice is terrific in it. I hope to see Justin live in concert next month if I find tickets. Do you like Justin Timberlake?

Hope to hear from you soon.

Take care,

Marek

- Who's Marek's favourite singer?
- Where is he from?
- What type of music does he sing?
- What is Marek's favourite song?
- Why does Marek like it?

4 Complete the sentences with the phrases below.

excellent voice catchy tune fantastic rhythm

a mix of live in concert lead singer heard of them

- The band's music is Spanish and hip hop.
- They're a new band. Have you ?
- This song has such a(n) that I just can't stop singing it.
- I like the of the band.
- I was very excited to see my favourite band
- She has a(n) that makes every song she sings come alive.
- The guitar and bass together in the song make a(n)

5 Now write your own email to Mike about your favourite singer (60-80 words).

Reading

- 1 Read the text and mark the sentences *T* (true) or *F* (false).

There's nothing "normal" about this **bunch** of musicians. The Vienna Vegetable Orchestra use vegetables as musical instruments! **Founded** in 1998, the group includes 13 people: 11 in the orchestra, one sound specialist and a cook.



This **one-of-a-kind** group has thousands of fans. In fact, it is going to tour Europe and Asia again soon. After their big **sell-out** concert we're sure any **upcoming** shows will be a huge success!

Before each gig, the group meets and turns ninety pounds of fresh vegetables into instruments! Carrots are **carved** and **drilled** to become clarinets, and cucumbers and peppers are **stuck** together to become a new wind instrument, the "cucumbophone". The music is a mixture of jazz, classical and pop. You'll definitely want to dance to the fantastic rhythm of the pumpkin drums!

At the end of each concert, audience members are **treated** to a yummy vegetable soup, made from the evening's "instruments"! And don't forget: not only does the food taste great, it sounds great, too!

- 1 The Vienna Vegetable Orchestra use fruit and vegetables as musical instruments.
- 2 They are going to play concerts in Europe and Asia.
- 3 Clarinets are made of cucumbers and peppers stuck together.
- 4 The pumpkin drums will make you want to dance.
- 5 After a concert, the vegetables are kept and used again for the next show.

- 2 Match the words from the text to their meaning.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 ☐ bunch | a put two or more things together, usually with glue |
| 2 ☐ found | b all the tickets for an event are sold |
| 3 ☐ one-of-a-kind | c make by cutting sth out of a material |
| 4 ☐ sell-out | d a group of people |
| 5 ☐ upcoming | e make a hole in sth |
| 6 ☐ carve | f give sth nice to eat |
| 7 ☐ drill | g happening in the near future |
| 8 ☐ stick | h start |
| 9 ☐ treat to | i sth that is special or different |

Vocabulary

- 3 Fill in: *wind, reach, finger, fill, blow, loud, skill*.



The flute is a very old 1) instrument that takes a lot of 2) to play. Players 3) into the mouthpiece and 4) the long tube with air. Musical notes are made when the player moves his hand over the 5) holes on the tube. The flute can make soft or 6) notes. Players with a lot of practice can 7) high levels and play in orchestras.



Everyday English

- 1 Complete the exchanges with the phrases below.

Sounds good to me.

I'll be there Around 6 pm.

I don't like her at all.

I'm not sure.

We'll see that then. I'm afraid

- 1 A: Let's meet outside the cinema.
B: OK. at 7:30.
- 2 A: How about going out for a meal?
B: I can't come.
- 3 A: Do you like Kate Winslet?
B:
- 4 A: What are we doing tonight?
B: Any ideas?
- 5 A: I want to see the new Ben Stiller film if you don't mind.
B:
- 6 A: What time shall we meet?
B:
- 7 A: There is a good adventure on at the Rex.
B:

- 2 Replace the underlined phrases with phrases from the list below.

I don't know

are we doing anything

It's OK with Right she's great

- 1 Sounds good to me. We'll meet at 8 o'clock.
- 2 Fine, we'll go then.
- 3 So, what are we doing tonight?
- 4 Well, I'm not sure.
- 5 Yes, I really like her!

Listening

- 3 You will hear a telephone conversation between two friends. For questions 1-4, tick (✓) A, B or C.

- 1 What are Pete and Debora doing at the weekend?
☐ A They are going to see a concert.
☐ B They are going to see a chat show.
☐ C They are touring a TV studio.
- 2 What is the programme about?
☐ A Old friends who meet again.
☐ B Friends who can win a trip around the world.
☐ C Penfriends who meet each other.
- 3 How is Peter getting to the studio?
☐ A His mum is driving him there.
☐ B He is driving there.
☐ C His dad is driving him there.
- 4 What time are Pete and Debora meeting?
☐ A 7:30 pm ☐ B 8:00 pm ☐ C 7:45 pm

Grammar

- 4 Look at the chart below. Ask and answer questions to find out what each person is doing this weekend.

	Jonathan	Helen	Ross	Jessica
visit grandparents	✓	X	X	✓
go clothes shopping	X	✓	✓	X
study for an exam	✓	X	✓	X
cook dinner	X	✓	✓	X
go to a concert with friends	✓	X	X	✓

- 1 Ross/visit grandparents?
 ► Is Ross visiting his grandparents?
 No, he isn't. Jonathan and Jessica are visiting their grandparents.
- 2 Jessica/go clothes shopping?
- 3 Helen/study for an exam?
- 4 Jonathan/cook dinner?
- 5 Ross/go to a concert with his friends?

Vocabulary

1 Match to form sentences.

You can

clap
ring
bang
play
blow
shake

the piano.
a bell.
maracas.
hands.
a horn.
the drums.



2 Complete the sentences with the words below.

inner hairs canal bones

- 1 Sound travels through the ear to the middle ear.
- 2 The ear is the part of the ear where signals are sent to the brain.
- 3 Small in the middle ear move to help the sound continue its journey.
- 4 Your brain receives signals from tiny in your inner ear.

3 Use the verbs in their correct form to complete the sentences.

run pick up collect give
hear hit cause continue

- 1 The three parts of the ear work together so you can everything around you.
- 2 When a sound your inner ear, it's made into a signal.
- 3 She the tap for ten minutes before hot water came out.
- 4 The outer ear sounds and moves them to the middle ear.
- 5 The inner ear signals to the brain.

- 6 Your ear's job is to sounds around you and send signals to the brain.
- 7 Sounds leave the middle ear and to travel to the inner ear.
- 8 The eardrum vibrations that make the small bones in the ear move.

Collocations

4 a) Complete with the verbs in the list below.

play cause join give feel

- 1 ► **cause** a vibration, an accident, a problem
- 2 the signal, a hand, help
- 3 free, alive, sorry, bad/good
- 4 tennis, a joke, a game, the piano
- 5 forces, the party, the club, hands

b) Use the phrases in their correct form to complete the sentences.

- 1 It to pass the exam.
- 2 Can you me moving these boxes?
- 3 He was driving too fast and
- 4 The two enemies to save the girl.
- 5 He is going to on his friends to make them laugh.

Dictation

5 Listen and write.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Translator's Corner

Up 4 a special request of helpful Deca
ps. Je vois tout
Miaow

Translate these words/phrases in your language.

Starter Unit



Countries

(Student's Book p. 4)

Spain	.....
Britain	.....
Poland	.....
Italy	.....
Brazil	.....
Greece	.....
Canada	.....
Turkey	.....
Germany	.....
Finland	.....
France	.....



Capital cities

(Student's Book p. 4)

Berlin	.....
Paris	.....
Athens	.....
Warsaw	.....
Madrid	.....
Ottawa	.....
Brasilia	.....
London	.....
Ankara	.....
Rome	.....
Helsinki	.....



Nationalities

(Student's Book p. 4)

Spanish	.....
British	.....
Polish	.....
Italian	.....
Brazilian	.....
Greek	.....
Canadian	.....
Turkish	.....
German	.....
Finnish	.....
French	.....

Module 1



Home

(Student's Book p. 8)

bookcase	.....
wardrobe	.....
pillow	.....
lamp	.....
bed	.....
chair	.....
desk	.....
washbasin	.....
toilet	.....
shower	.....
bath	.....
cushion	.....
armchair	.....
sofa	.....
coffee-table	.....
painting	.....
vase	.....
cupboard	.....
sink	.....
cooker	.....
fridge	.....
bedroom	.....
bathroom	.....
living room	.....
kitchen	.....



Family

(Student's Book p. 10)

grandfather	.....
grandmother	.....
father	.....
mother	.....
brother	.....
sister	.....
uncle	.....
aunt	.....
husband	.....
wife	.....
son	.....
daughter	.....
cousin	.....



Activities

(Student's Book p. 11)

send text messages
go shopping
go to the library
surf the Net
learn foreign languages
play sports
hang out with friends
play computer games
go to the cinema
watch a DVD



Chores

(Student's Book p. 14)

mop the floor
wash the dishes
cook dinner
go shopping
walk the dog
set the table
take out the rubbish
dust the furniture
clear the table
tidy your room
make your bed
water the plants
cut the grass
tidy your desk
make breakfast
do the laundry
iron the clothes



Useful phrases

(Student's Book p. 18)

Hang on a minute.
I'll get her.
Yes, speaking.
Are you free on Saturday evening?
Would you like to come to the cinema?
I'd love to.
That'd be lovely.
Hold on a moment.

Module 2



Celebrations

(Student's Book p. 21)

throw snowballs
watch a contest
dance in the streets
wear costumes
watch a parade
fly kites
make snow sculptures
put on masks



Weather

(Student's Book p. 21)

cool
cold
rainy
windy
snowy
cloudy
freezing
sunny
hot
warm
dry
wet



Useful phrases

(Student's Book p. 28)

Oh, nothing much.
Would you like to come?
That sounds great.
What time is the party?
Why don't you come?
How about 7:30?
I'd love to.
See you, then.



Moods

(Student's Book p. 29)

angry
happy
calm
relaxed
cool

imaginative
 creative
 peaceful
 quiet
 mysterious

Module 3



Abilities

(Student's Book p. 31)

spin
 stretch
 climb
 see through
 hear
 burst into flames
 disappear
 fight
 fly



Useful phrases

(Student's Book p. 38)

What did you see?
 What's it about?
 Sounds interesting.
 There's a lot of action and the
 special effects are great.
 Who stars in it?
 Where's it showing?

Module 4



Emotions

(Student's Book p. 41)

frightened
 scared
 frustrated
 sad
 shocked
 angry
 nervous
 embarrassed
 happy
 calm
 excited
 thrilled
 peaceful
 relaxed
 surprised



Animals—Parts of the body

(Student's Book p. 42)

neck
 scales
 fins
 tails
 wings
 paws
 claws
 teeth
 fur
 flippers
 body
 legs
 antennae
 eyes
 ears
 mouth
 nose



Useful phrases

(Student's Book p. 48)

What's wrong?
 You don't look well.
 I had a strange dream
 last night.
 Oh, really?
 What happened next?
 What was it?
 What did you do?
 Nothing.
 That sounds scary.

Module 5



Environment

(Student's Book p. 51)

turn off lights
 plant trees
 clean up beaches
 use public transport
 protect endangered species
 recycle rubbish
 make your own compost
 be extinct



Animals

(Student's Book p. 52)

seal	.....
bald eagle	.....
polar bear	.....
cheetah	.....
pigeon	.....
tiger	.....
penguin	.....
sea turtle	.....
wolf	.....
leopard	.....
salmon	.....
elephant seal	.....



Useful phrases

(Student's Book p. 58)

Look at me!	.....
Why don't we take part?	.....
Sure. That sounds like a good idea.	.....
Oh, no!	.....
I'm afraid I'm busy.	.....
Never mind.	.....
How about meeting at 9:00?	.....
Let's put our names down.	.....

Module 6



Geographical features

(Student's Book p. 61)

mountain	.....
waterfall	.....
river	.....
desert	.....
island	.....



Adjectives

(Student's Book p. 62)

clean	.....
dirty	.....
quiet	.....
noisy	.....
cheap	.....
expensive	.....
modern	.....

historic	.....
exciting	.....
boring	.....
crowded	.....
quiet	.....



Types of buildings

(Student's Book p. 66)

bank	.....
castle	.....
hut	.....
factory	.....
hostel	.....
house	.....
tent	.....
bed & breakfast	.....
office	.....
igloo	.....
museum	.....
library	.....
mall	.....
palace	.....



Useful phrases

(Student's Book p. 68)

Where did you go?	.....
How was your holiday?	.....
Did you take many photos?	.....
What was the weather like?	.....
Where did you stay?	.....

Module 7



Sports

(Student's Book p. 71)

goggles	.....
paddle	.....
helmet	.....
rope	.....
racquet	.....
snowboard	.....
bat	.....
knee pads	.....
gloves	.....



Injuries

(Student's Book p. 74)

break leg
 sprain wrist
 hit head
 cut leg
 pull a muscle
 bruise an eye
 twist ankle



Parts of the body

(Student's Book p. 74)

eyes
 legs
 hands
 teeth
 neck
 toes
 feet
 nose
 tongue
 mouth
 ears
 arms
 knees
 elbows
 fingers
 ankles



Illnesses

(Student's Book p. 78)

a stomach ache
 a headache
 a toothache
 a sore throat
 a cold
 the flu
 a temperature
 a cough



Useful phrases

(Student's Book p. 78)

Are you OK?
 You don't look well.
 I feel awful.
 What's wrong?
 I feel really sick.

Module 8



Materials

(Student's Book p. 81)

plastic
 rubber
 paper
 cotton
 metal
 glass
 cardboard
 leather
 wooden
 gold
 silver



Containers

(Student's Book p. 82)

can
 bottle
 jar
 bag
 box
 carton
 packet
 loaf



Clothes/Accessories/Footwear

(Student's Book p. 84)

casual clothes
 elegant dress
 trendy suit
 old-fashioned jacket
 flat shoes
 high-heeled shoes
 plain skirt
 expensive earrings
 thick socks



Useful phrases

(Student's Book p. 84)

Can I help you?
 Can I exchange this jumper?
 It's too big.
 Have you got the receipt?

Translator's Corner

What size do you need?
 Let me check.
 White, in medium.
 I'll have a look.

Module 9



Computers

(Student's Book p. 91)

print documents
 save files
 screen
 type
 scan
 mouse
 keyboard
 speaker
 webcam
 printer
 download
 burn CDs
 upgrade



Equipment

(Student's Book p. 94)

mobile phone
 fridge
 cooker
 washing machine
 dishwasher
 computer
 microwave
 toaster
 vacuum cleaner
 lawnmower



Useful phrases

(Student's Book p. 98)

I'm looking for a DVD player.
 Do you want a specific brand?
 Have a look at this one.
 How much is it?
 I'll take it.

Module 10



Music/Cinema/TV

(Student's Book p. 102)

strong tune
 box office
 clever lyrics
 action-packed
 adventure
 comedy
 the news
 soap opera
 rhythm



Useful phrases

(Student's Book p. 108)

What are we doing tonight?
 I'm not sure.
 Let's go to the cinema.
 There's a good comedy on.
 Sounds good to me.
 We'll see that, then.
 I'll be there.



Verbs

(Student's Book p. 109)

clap
 blow
 shake
 ring
 bang

Access

magazine

Vol 2



Vistula River p. 82

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Hello from Access magazine!

*Our magazine is all about us and
our great country.*

*Read about Janusz Christa, a trip down
the Vistula River and much more!*

*You can tell us about yourself and where
you live in Poland, too.*

*Have fun reading about Poland in English.
And remember – we want to hear from you!*

Goodbye until next time.

The Access magazine team



Daily Routines

Access magazine

interviews 14-year-old
Kuba Malinowski.

Tell us a little about yourself.

My name is Kuba Malinowski and I'm 14 years old. I live in a small picturesque town called Kazimierz Dolny in eastern Poland. I have two younger twin sisters, Marysia and Zosia.

What is your daily routine?

On weekdays, my mum wakes me up early and I eat breakfast, usually cereal with warm milk. School starts at 8 am and I walk there with my best friend as it isn't far away. When I finish at 2 pm, I return home and eat a healthy snack like a vegetable salad. After that, I do my homework so that I have some free time to spend an hour at the football stadium, where I practise and get some exercise. I also have a Music lesson at home twice a week, so I only get to see my friends at weekends. Later in the evening, I sit down to eat with my family. My mother cooks delicious food and my favourite is *bigos*, made of sauerkraut, meat and mushrooms.

ACTIVITIES

- Read the text and answer the questions.
- 1 How does Kuba get to school?
- 2 Does he eat healthily?
- 3 What activities does he like doing in his free time?
- Is your diet healthy?
- Do you have meals with your family? Why/Why not?

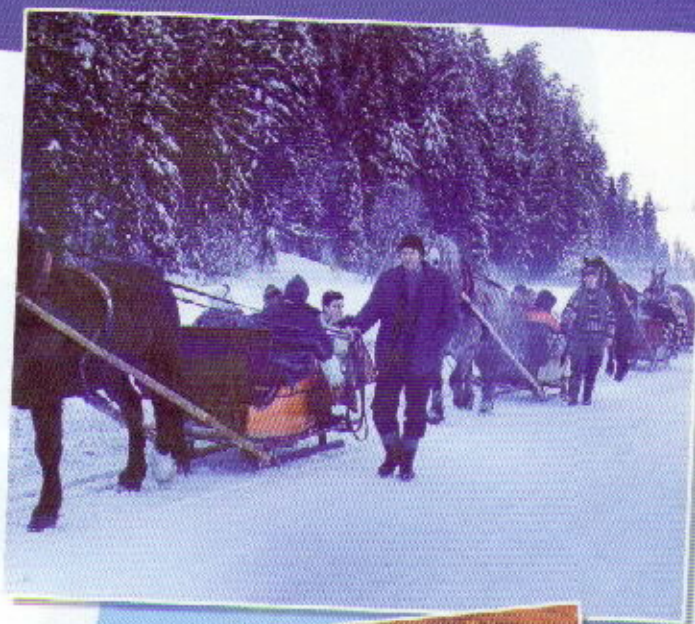
What is your typical day like?
Write and tell us.

Celebrations

How do people in Poland celebrate the carnival?

Access magazine

takes a closer look at Polish *karnawał*.



From Christmas Day until Lent (the period of forty days before Easter), Polish people celebrate *karnawał*. They have sleigh parties called *kuligi* and eat sweets, cakes and special pastries like *pączki* or *faworki*. In the old days, people took part in hunting trips and there were weddings, lively costume parties and lots of dancing and singing.

Tłusty czwartek ("Fat Thursday") takes place on the Thursday before Ash Wednesday. People wait outside bakeries to buy doughnuts. In the United States, Polish schoolchildren enjoy eating doughnuts on the Tuesday before Ash Wednesday.

ACTIVITIES

- Read the text and answer the questions.
 - 1 When do Polish people celebrate *karnawał*?
 - 2 What do Polish people do then?
 - 3 What is *tłusty czwartek*?
- What is your favourite festival? When does it take place and how do you celebrate it?

Write to us about how you celebrate the carnival.

Comic Heroes

Cartoon characters are often funny and likeable.

Access magazine introduces you to Kajko and Kokosz and their creator Janusz Christa.



Kajko and Kokosz are two Slavic warriors that look quite a lot like Asterix and Obelix. They first appeared in 1972 and their creator is Janusz Christa.

The two characters live in the village of Mirmilowo and most of their funny adventures have to do with themselves and their enemies: Hegemon and the knights called Zbójcerze. Kajko is small and weak, but he is very fast. Kokosz is slow but very big and strong.

By the 1980s, there were 20 comic books in the series as well as a number of short stories printed in different Polish magazines. Even today, after so many years, the two little heroes are still well liked and now appear in several computer games and star in their very own 3D film.

Back in 1957, Janusz Christa perhaps didn't realize that his comic book series would become so famous and remain popular with new generations.



Who is your favourite cartoon character? Write to us.

ACTIVITIES

- Read the text and answer the questions.
 - 1 When did Janusz Christa create Kajko and Kokosz?
 - 2 What are they like?
 - 3 Where can you see these heroes nowadays?
 - 4 Did Janusz Christa expect his characters to be so popular?
- Do you like reading comics? Why/Why not?

Mysteries

Access magazine



finds out about the White Lady of Niedzica.

Niedzica is a small village in the Pieniny Mountains in southern Poland. It is well known for its mysterious castle. The castle sits high above a lake and dates from the 14th century. It has an interesting legend about a hidden treasure and a ghost of a lady, who haunts the castle.

The story goes that a long time ago the Hungarian owner of the castle, Sebastian Berzevichy, went to South America. He settled in Peru and married an Incan woman. They had a daughter Umina. Umina married a member of the Incan royal family, who kept the family treasure. When war started in Peru, Sebastian with his family returned to Niedzica. One day someone murdered Umina in front of the castle's chapel and since then her ghost has appeared there every night. Sebastian hid the treasure somewhere around the castle but no one knows where. In 1946, a document was found which says in a secret Incan code where the treasure is. But now the problem is no one can decode the message!

Write to us and tell us about a Polish legend or ghost story.

Poland has got lots of ancient castles and many of them have mysteries surrounding them.



ACTIVITIES

- Read the text and answer the questions.
 - 1 Where is Niedzica Castle?
 - 2 Who is the White Lady?
 - 3 Why can't they find the Incan treasure?
- Tell a legend or story connected with another Polish castle.

Volcanoes

There are active and sleeping volcanoes in many countries. Are there any in Poland?

Access magazine

explores two extinct Polish volcanoes: Ostrzyca and Wilcza Góra.

Millions of years ago, volcanic eruptions from Ostrzyca and Wilcza Góra changed the landscape of south-western Poland. Lava (the very hot liquid rock that comes out of a volcano) filled valleys and cooled down as hard, black and grey substance. Today many tourists visit these volcanoes.

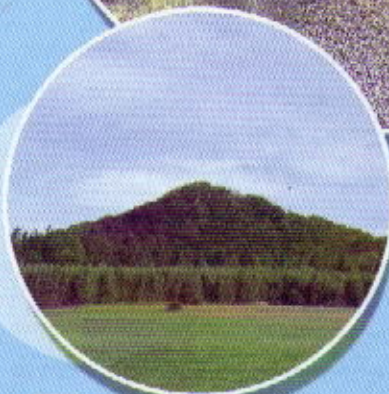
Ostrzyca, also known as "Silesian Fujiyama", is a beautiful hill in the shape of a cone near a town called Wleń. The volcano stands 501 m above the sea level and last erupted around 3–4 million years ago.

Since 1962, Ostrzyca has been a nature reserve because of the many plant species that grow there. Tourists can climb 400 stone stairs to reach the top of the old volcano and look down over the village of Bęczyna.

Wilcza Góra is another inactive volcano near the town of Złotoryja. It measures 367 m and hasn't been active for over 23 million years.

The volcano is part of a geological reserve and visitors can actually walk through the hill to reach its centre. Deep inside the volcano there are samples of volcanic ash and lava and amazing structures made of them.

Collect information about another volcano and send it to us.



ACTIVITIES

- Read the text and answer the questions.
 - 1 What happened millions of years ago in the southwest of Poland?
 - 2 What does Ostrzyca look like?
 - 3 When did Wilcza Góra last erupt?
 - 4 What's inside Wilcza Góra?
- How would you feel if you lived close to a volcano?

Geography

How important are rivers?

Access magazine

takes you on a trip down
the Vistula River.

The Vistula, "Queen of Polish rivers", is the longest river in Poland. In the past it was an important trade route through western Europe. It starts in the south of the country – in the Beskidy Mountains – and runs north into the Gulf of Gdańsk.

Like other rivers, the Vistula has a variety of plants and wildlife on its banks and islands. In fact, the river is home to about 76% of Polish bird species. People who want to explore the river can take daily cruises. They can also see the historical monuments that stand on the banks of the river.

Unfortunately, because the Vistula runs through several large cities such as Cracow and Warsaw, industrial pollution, household chemicals and pesticides are a danger to the environment there. Some fish species like salmon have already disappeared from the river. Also, if new dams are built on the Vistula, they may harm its beauty.

People must help save the Vistula. To start with, they need to cut down on chemicals and make sure they do not pollute the river.



ACTIVITIES

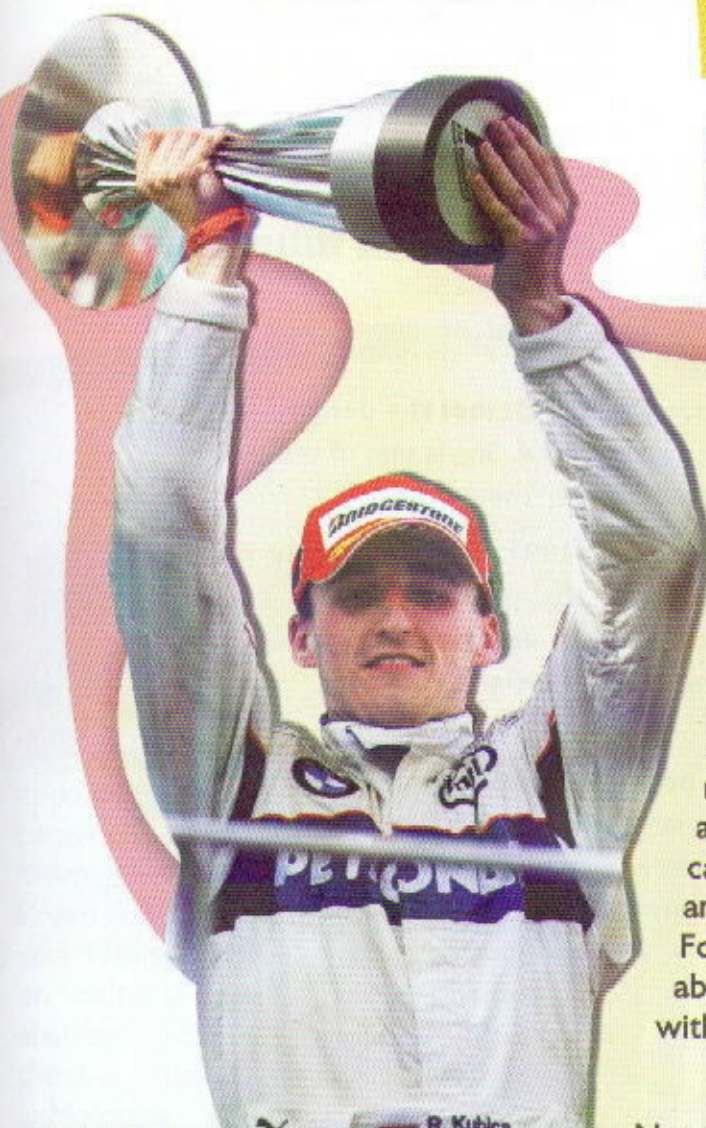
- Read the text and answer the questions.
 - 1 Why was the Vistula River important in the past?
 - 2 Where does the river start and end up?
 - 3 Why is the Vistula important for Poland's environment?
 - 4 Why is it so polluted?
 - 5 How can people stop the pollution of the Vistula River?
- Would you ever volunteer to protect and clean up a river in your area? Why/Why not?

Write a short article on another Polish river and send it to us.

Do you like watching
Formula One races?

Access magazine

looks at the life of Robert
Kubica – a Formula One
racing driver.



By the age of ten, Robert Kubica knew that he wanted to be a racing driver. He loved everything that moved on four wheels and was determined to race go-karts. So his parents believed he could be a champion one day. In 1998, when he was fourteen, he won the International Karting Championship in Italy. Then, he competed in many more races and in 2000 became a test driver for a Formula Renault 2000 car. Two years later, he won four races and beat many skilled drivers in a Brazilian Formula race. Kubica is very serious about driving: he won a race in Norisring with a broken arm!

Nowadays, Robert is one of the best Formula drivers on the track and the first Polish racing driver to compete in Formula One. In 2008 he won the Canadian Grand Prix and today has a bright future driving for the BMW Sauber team.

ACTIVITIES

- Read the text and answer the questions.
- 1 What did Robert Kubica do before he became a test driver?
- 2 Which races did he win?
- 3 How does he feel about driving?
- Would you ever take part in a dangerous sport? Why/Why not?
- What makes some people attracted to danger?

Write an article about a sporting
hero of yours and send it to us.

Fashion

Access magazine

Fashion designers have different styles. What is Eva Minge's style?

introduces you to Eva Minge, Polish fashion designer, and her success story.

Eva Minge is very special in the fashion industry: the clothes she designs make women of all ages look mysterious and youthful. She is one of the few Polish fashion designers who are known all over the world.

She studied Art, History and Culture, and then in 1991 started her own fashion company. It is famous for unique clothing that combines luxury, style and comfort. Many celebrities wear clothes designed by Eva Minge. Her collection also includes sunglasses, jewellery and bags, and even clothes for Barbie!

To produce clothing, Eva Minge uses both the latest technology and old methods. Her company is in a tiny town called Pszczew, in western Poland, where beautiful nature provides the perfect setting for Eva to come up with new ideas.

ACTIVITIES

- Read the text and answer the questions.
 - 1 Who is Eva Minge?
 - 2 What type of clothes does she design?
 - 3 What does she design apart from clothes?
 - 4 What kind of technology does she use to make her clothes?
 - 5 What is special about the location of her company?
- Do you think it is important to follow the latest fashion?

How do your friends influence your way of dressing? Send us your article.



**Do you like visiting museums?
Which are your favourite?**

Access magazine

**takes you to the Wilanów
Poster Museum in Warsaw.**

In 1968, the world's first poster museum opened in Wilanów, Warsaw. Now it has an exciting collection of over 55,000 exhibits, some of them world famous.

In Poland, the first colourful posters appeared on the kiosks and walls between 1919 and 1939. Some of them were political, other illustrated Polish folk art. Later, during the 1950s and 1960s, artists concentrated more on cultural events. They produced abstract posters for films, operas, theatre plays, circus shows and exhibitions. World classics included posters of great jazzmen, such as Louis Armstrong, created by Waldemar Świerzy. In the 1970s, artists began to experiment with photographic techniques and pop art. Their works can be admired in the Wilanów Museum.



ACTIVITIES

- Read the text and answer the questions.
- 1 What is special about the Poster Museum in Wilanów?
- 2 What kind of posters appeared in Poland before 1939?
- 3 How did posters change in the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s?
- Do you like the posters you can see nowadays?

Would you say that posters are advertisements or works of art?
Send us your article.

Performing

**Do you know any music festivals?
Which ones?**

Access magazine

**takes a closer look at one
of the largest music festivals
in Poland.**

The Sopot International Song Festival

One of the most important events on the Polish music calendar is the Sopot International Song Festival. It takes place every year around the end of August and beginning of September. It started in 1961 in the Gdańsk shipyard hall. Three years later it moved to the beautiful Forest Opera, an amphitheatre surrounded by hills and old trees, and became well known for its great entertainment. In the 1960s and 70s, the festival was a typical song contest with artists from Poland and other countries. Each performer presented different types of songs and pop music, and the festival was broadcast on TV to a multi-million audience. Today, 4,500 music fans come together to enjoy this event and to see their favourite stars such as Norah Jones, Katie Melua and the Scorpions perform live. The festival is also a chance for visitors to Poland to hear Polish lyrics and music, and to experience the electric atmosphere of Sopot.

ACTIVITIES

- Read the text and answer the questions.
 - 1 When and where did the first Sopot International Song Festival take place?
 - 2 Where do the artists perform nowadays?
 - 3 How has the festival changed compared with the 1960s and 70s?
 - 4 Why can the festival be interesting to foreigners visiting Poland?
- Would you ever go to a song festival? Why/Why not?

**Find out about another Polish music
festival and tell us all about it.**

MODULE 1

amazing (adj) /ə'meɪzɪŋ/ niesamowity
 bridge (n) /brɪdʒ/ most
 circle (v) /sɜːkl/ obracać się
 classmates (n pl) /ˈklɑːsmets/
 koledzy/koleżanki z klasy
 clock face (n) /ˈklɒk feɪs/ tarcza zegara
 come round (phr v) /kʌm raʊnd/
 odwiedzić
 hand (n) /hænd/ wskazówka
 hang on (phr v) /hæŋ ɒn/ poczekać
 point (v) /pɔɪnt/ wskazywać
 shadow (n) /ˈædəʊ/ cień
 sundial (n) /ˈsʌndaɪəl/ zegar słoneczny
 sunny (adj) /ˈsʌni/ słoneczny

MODULE 2

banana split (n) /bəˈnɑːnə split/ deser
 bananowy z lodami i bitą śmietaną
 blow out (phr v) /bləʊ aʊt/ zdmuchnąć
 bucket (n) /ˈbʌkt/ wiadro
 going away party (phr) /ˈɡəʊɪŋ əweɪ
 pɑːti/ przyjęcie pożegnalne
 nap (n) /næp/ drzemka
 streamers (n pl) /striːməz/ serpentyny
 sundae (n) /ˈsʌndeɪ/ deser lodowy
 treat (n) /triːt/ smakołyk

MODULE 3

acting career (n) /ˈæktɪŋ kəriə/ kariera
 aktorska
 action (n) /ækʃən/ akcja
 adopt (v) /ədɒpt/ adoptować
 award (n) /əˈwɔːd/ nagroda
 charity (n) /ˈtʃærəti/ tu: działalność
 charytatywna
 fall in love with (phr) /fɔːl ɪn lʌv wɪθ/
 zakochać się w
 legend (n) /ˈledʒənd/ legenda
 magic spell (n) /ˈmædʒɪk spel/ zły urok,
 zaklęcie
 mystical (adj) /ˈmɪstɪkəl/ mistyczny
 opportunity (n) /ˌɒpətjuːnəti/ okazja
 professional (adj) /ˌprəfeʃənəl/
 profesjonalny

realise (v) /ˈriəlaɪz/ zdać sobie sprawę z
 save (v) /seɪv/ uratować
 skills (n pl) /skɪlz/ umiejętności
 spider bite (n) /ˈspaɪdə baɪt/ ukąszenie
 pająka
 tower (n) /ˈtaʊə/ wieża
 traditional (adj) /ˌtrædɪʃənəl/ tradycyjny
 turn into (phr v) /tɜːn ɪntuː/ zmienić w

MODULE 4

accept (v) /əksept/ akceptować
 ash (n) /æʃ/ popiół
 attack (v) /ətæk/ atakować
 break out (phr v) /breɪk aʊt/ wybuchnąć
 burn down (phr v) /bɜːn daʊn/ spalić się
 doszczętnie
 explode (v) /ɪkspləʊd/ eksplodować
 gaze (v) /geɪz/ spoglądać
 haunted (adj) /ˈhaʊntɪd/ nawiedzany
 przez duchy
 hoot (v) /huːt/ pohukiwać
 huge (adj) /hjuːdʒ/ olbrzymi
 live through (phr v) /lɪv θruː/ przeżyć
 mortal (adj) /ˈmɔːtəl/ śmiertelny
 put the fire out (phr) /pʊt ðə faɪə
 aʊt/ ugasić ogień
 sail (v) /seɪl/ żeglować
 sign (n) /saɪn/ znak
 sink (v) /sɪŋk/ zatonać
 spine (n) /spaɪn/ kręgosłup
 stone (n) /steɪn/ kamień
 survivor (n) /ˈseɪvər/ osoba, która
 ocalała; ocalony
 tragic (adj) /ˈtrædʒɪk/ tragiczny
 truly (adv) /truːli/ naprawdę

MODULE 5

avoid (v) /əˈvɔɪd/ unikać
 break down (phr v) /breɪk daʊn/ ulec
 rozkładowi
 container (n) /ˈkɒnteɪnə/ pojemnik
 critically (adv) /ˈkrɪtɪkəl/ krytycznie
 decorative (adj) /ˌdeɪkəreɪtɪv/ ozdobny
 estimate (v) /ˈestɪmeɪt/ oszacować

extinct (adj) /ɪkˈstɪŋkt/ wymarły
 globe (n) /ɡləʊb/ glob, świat
 in the wild (phr) /ɪn ðə waɪld/
 w naturalnym środowisku
 ivory (n) /ˈaɪvəri/ kość słoniowa
 unprotected (adj) /ˌʌnpəˈtektɪd/ bez
 opieki

MODULE 6

construction (n) /ˌkɒnstrʌkˈʃn/ budowa
 gladiator (n) /ˈɡlædɪeɪtə/ gladiator
 historical (adj) /ˈhɪstɒrɪkəl/ historyczny
 impressive (adj) /ɪmˈpresɪv/ robiący
 wrażenie, imponujący
 landmark (n) /ˈlændmɑːk/
 charakterystyczny obiekt
 luxurious (adj) /lʌkʃʊəriəs/ luksusowy
 plenty of (phr) /ˈplenti ɒv/ mnóstwo
 shopping centre (n) /ˈʃɒpɪŋ sentə/
 centrum handlowe
 structure (n) /ˈstrʌktʃə/ budynek,
 budowla
 unforgettable (adj) /ˌʌnfəˈɡetəbəl/
 niezapomniany

MODULE 7

banned (adj) /bænd/ zakazany
 championship (n) /ˌtʃæmpɪənˈʃɪp/
 mistrzostwa, turniej
 coach (n) /kəʊtʃ/ trener
 crash (v) /kræʃ/ tu: zawiesić się
 free kick (n) /friː kɪk/ rzut wolny
 recognised (adj) /ˌrekəɡnaɪzd/ znany
 refrigerate (v) /ˌrɪfrɪˈdʒəreɪt/
 przechowywać w lodówce
 skilful (adj) /ˈskɪlfʊl/ zręczny
 wacky (adj) /ˈwæki/ fantazyjny

MODULE 8

attention (n) /əˈtenʃən/ uwaga
 contest (n) /ˈkɒntest/ konkurs
 damage (v) /ˈdæmɪdʒ/ spowodować
 uszkodzenie, zniszczyć
 disease (n) /dɪˈziːz/ tu: choroby

lead to (phr) /liːd tu/ powodować
 nutrients (n pl) /njuːtriənts/ substancje
 odżywcze
 silk (adj) /sɪlk/ jedwabny
 throw away (phr v) /θrəʊ əweɪ/ wyrzucić

MODULE 9

backrest (n) /bækrest/ oparcie (krzesła)
 community centre (n) /kəmjuːnəti
 sentə/ dom kultury
 expert (n) /ekspɜːt/ ekspert
 fossil fuels (n pl) /fɒsəl fjuːəlz/ paliwa
 kopalne
 generate (v) /dʒenəreɪt/ produkować
 handle (v) /hændl/ dotykać
 plug in (phr v) /plʌg ɪn/ włączać do
 gniazdka
 safety cover (n) /seɪfti kʌvə/ klapka
 zasłaniająca gniazdko elektryczne
 socket (n) /sɒkɪt/ gniazdko, kontakt
 source (n) /sɔːs/ źródło
 strength (n) /streŋθ/ siła, moc
 wind turbine (n) /wɪnd təʊbaɪn/ silnik
 wiatrowy

MODULE 10

clue (n) /kluː/ trop, wskazówka
 current (adj) /kʌrənt/ bieżący
 escape (v) /ɪskeɪp/ uciec
 kidnapper (n) /kɪdnæpə/ porywacz
 receive (v) /rɪsɪv/ otrzymać
 rhythm (n) /rɪðəm/ rytm
 sequel (n) /siːkwəl/ dalszy ciąg,
 kontynuacja (filmu)

ACCESS MAGAZINE

Daily Routines

interview (v) /ɪntəvjuː/ przeprowadzić
 wywiad
 picturesque (adj) /pɪktʃərəsk/ malowniczy
 sauerkraut (n) /səʊəkraʊt/ kapusta
 kiszona
 stadium (n) /steɪdiəm/ stadion

Celebrations

Ash Wednesday (n) /æʃ wenzdeɪ/ środa
 popielcowa
 doughnuts (n pl) /daʊnʌts/ pączki
 Lent (n) /lent/ Wielki Post
 pastries (n pl) /peɪstrɪz/ ciastka
 sleigh (n) /sleɪ/ sanie

Comic Heroes

enemies (n pl) /enəməz/ wrogowie
 generations (n pl) /dʒenəreɪʃnz/ pokolenia
 have to do with (phr) /hæv tə du wið/ dotyczyć
 knights (n pl) /naɪts/ rycerze
 Slavic (adj) /sləvɪk/ słowiański
 warriors (n pl) /wɒrɪəz/ wojownicy

Mysteries

ancient (adj) /eɪnʃənt/ tu: bardzo stary
 chapel (n) /tʃæpəl/ kaplica
 decode (v) /diːkeɪd/ odszyfrować
 settle (v) /setl/ osiąść

Volcanoes

cone (n) /keɪn/ stożek
 cool down (phr v) /kuːl daʊn/ zastygnąć
 Fujiyama (n) /fuːdʒɪjəmeɪ/ Fudżijama
 geological (adj) /dʒɪələdʒɪkəl/ geologiczny
 inactive (adj) /ɪnæktɪv/ tu: wygasły,
 nieczynny

measure (v) /meʒə/ mierzyć
 sample (n) /sæmpəl/ próbka

Geography

cruise (n) /kruːz/ rejs wycieczkowy
 cut down on (phr v) /kʌt daʊn ɒn/ ograniczyć
 dam (n) /dæm/ zapora
 gulf (n) /ɡʌlf/ zatoka
 salmon (n) /sæmən/ łosoś
 trade route (n) /treɪd ruːt/ szlak
 handlowy

Sports

compete (v) /kəmpeɪt/ współzawodniczyć, brać udział
 w zawodach
 track (n) /træk/ tor

Fashion

celebrity (n) /sɪlebrəti/ sławna osoba
 combine (v) /kəmbeɪn/ łączyć
 come up with (phr v) /kʌm ʌp wɪθ/ wymyślić
 setting (n) /setɪŋ/ sceneria
 tiny (adj) /taɪni/ małeńki
 unique (adj) /juːnɪk/ wyjątkowy,
 niepowtarzalny
 youthful (adj) /juːθfʊl/ młodzieńczy

Arts

admire (v) /ədmaɪə/ podziwiać
 exhibit (n) /ɪgzɪbɪt/ eksponat
 poster (n) /pəʊstə/ plakat

Performing

amphitheatre (n) /æmfɪθiəteɪ/ amfiteatr
 broadcast (v) /brɒdkɑːst/ transmitować
 live (adv) /laɪv/ na żywo
 shipyard hall (n) /ʃɪpjɑːd hɔːl/ hala
 stocznia